

BRITAIN DENIES ULTIMATUM SENT TO AFGHANISTAN

Shipment of Arms to Afghans
Held Up at Bombay Pending
a Satisfactory Settlement

Afghans Show Good Faith by
Concentrating Strong Forces
to Pursue the Outlaws

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sirdar Abdul
Khan, Afghan Minister to Great
Britain, told the correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor in an ex-
clusive interview that he thought the
tension between Afghanistan and
Britain had been exaggerated. The
dispute centered on the fact that the
British accused the Afghans of har-
boring gangs implicated in the murder
of several British officers. As a mat-
ter of fact he explained that although
there was no extradition clause in the
treaty of 1921, by which the British
acknowledged Afghanistan as an in-
dependent sovereign state the Afghan
Government had done its best to ap-
prehend the murderers and now the
Afghan army was itself engaged in
trying to round them up.

He regretted the British action in
holding up a shipment of arms which
the Afghans were entitled to import
under the treaty, but did not doubt
that both this and the matter of crim-
inals would be arranged satisfactorily
for all concerned.

Possibility of War Remote

In the British view also the situa-
tion is regarded quite calmly. The
reports of an ultimatum are denied
and the possibility of war looked upon
as remote. It is admitted that diplo-
matic pressure is being brought on
Afghanistan, the British do not
consider the Afghan claim that every-
thing possible has been done to bring
the murderers to justice can be up-
held. They point out that two of the
murderers spent some time in the
Afghan capital, Kabul, and openly
boasted of crime, claiming merit for
killing infidels. Though finally ar-
rested on the representation of the
British Minister, Mowat, F. H.
Humphreys, they subsequently es-
(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

SIR JOHN BRADBURY ANNOUNCES SELECTION OF EXPERTS COMPLETE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir John Brad-
bury, British delegate on the Repara-
tions Commission, has now chosen his
experts and is on his way back to
Paris. Yesterday, following on the
interviews with H. H. Asquith and Ram-
say MacDonald, he had another inter-
view with the Premier, Stanley Bal-
win, and in the evening he issued a
statement to the effect that he was
satisfied that the names of those se-
lected would command confidence. He
added that no announcement of the
names would be made till he had had
an opportunity of communicating with
the Reparations Commission, but he
hoped to make them public soon after
his return to Paris.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Dec. 20.—Sir John Bradbury
has returned to Paris after seeing
various British statesmen. He will not
state the names of the members of
the committees of experts until ap-
proved by the Reparations Commis-
sion, but it is understood that he pro-
poses the selection of Sir Robert Kir-
dsey, Walter Leaf and Lord Inch-
cape, all being engaged in banking.
It is hoped that early in January
there can be an announcement of the
names. An interim report will be pre-
sented before the end of the month. It is to-
morrow that the commission will deal
officially with this matter. Hopes are
higher now than before. Curiously,
however, the franc is steadily drop-
ping daily, and in this respect the
pound dropped to 84½ and the dollar
to 19 1/8.

World News in Brief

Panama—During the first two weeks
of this month 245 vessels passed
through the Panama Canal, setting a
record for this period. The tolls
amounted to \$1,140,318.

Philadelphia—W. Curtis Bok, recently
appointed member of the board of
trustees of the Eastern State Peniten-
tiary, plans to become a "convict" for
two weeks, and live in a cell at the
institution to gain first hand informa-
tion of life behind prison walls.

Washington—An extensive hospitaliza-
tion program, including reconstruction
for new hospitals, replacement of
temporary buildings and enlargement
of present facilities, is being mapped
out by officials of the Veterans' Bureau
for the consideration of President Cool-
idge.

New York (AP)—Having accumulated a
fortune of more than \$2,000,000 in
Wall Street, John Borg, member of the
New York curb market, has announced
his retirement from the brokerage field,
and the gift of his business to three
junior members of the firm.

West Chester, Pa.—Dr. David Todd,
formerly director of the Amherst Col-
lege Observatory, has reported his dis-
covery of a new sun spot engulfed in
a cyclonic area, the diameter of which
would stretch twice around the earth.

Washington—The American Federa-
tion of Labor has appealed to its mem-
bers for funds to go toward relief work
among labor organizations in Germany.

TAXES ON CHURCH PROPERTY ADVISED

Maine Senator Would Eliminate
Exemption or Else Make
a Low Limitation

MECHANIC FALLS, Me., Dec. 20
(Special).—Either entire elimination
of the property tax exemptions en-
joyed by religious and charitable cor-
porations, or limitation to a low min-
imum of the amount of property that
may be held tax exempt, was advo-
cated today by Ralph O. Brewster,
a member of the state Senate and can-
didate for nomination as Governor in
the next state primaries, in an address
before the Minot Corner Grange here.
Senator Brewster spoke on the tax
problems of the State. He questioned
the soundness of the proposal that the
valuation of the farms of Maine should
be doubled and advised that attention
be turned to the cities of the State in
which, he said, "there are gross in-
equalities in the valuations of busi-
ness properties." He declared that he
believed that the equitable valuation
of all property would result in a more
just distribution of the tax burden.

Tax Exemption

With regard to tax exemption Sen-
ator Brewster said:
The problem of total exemption
from taxation is also becoming an
increasingly serious one in our cities.
In the city of Portland, for instance,
one corporation holds exempt from
taxation practically \$2,000,000 in real
estate, much of it situated in the heart
of the city and increasing rapidly in
value. The taxes upon this property,
if it were in other hands, would
amount to \$100,000 a year, and this
means that every taxpayer in the
city of Portland would have to pay
\$1000 additional on his tax rate be-
cause of the exemption of this one
corporation.

The total exemptions in the city of
Portland for charitable and religious
corporations is now \$10,000,000, or 10
per cent of the total valuation of the
city, and this means an additional tax
of \$2.50 a thousand for every tax-
payer in the city of Portland.

If the same ratio obtained through-
out the State between taxable and tax
exempt property, the single corpora-
tion of which spoke would hold
\$40,000,000 of property tax exempt,
and other tax exempt holdings in this
same class would bring the total up
to \$125,000,000.

Not a Novel Problem

This is not a novel problem, as
England, four centuries ago, faced
exactly the same situation with the
accumulation of real estate in the
hands of those who did not con-
tribute to the expenses of govern-
ment. This resulted in the enact-
ment of legislation prohibiting the
holding of property beyond certain
limited amounts.

In Maine the more natural and
more obvious solution at this time of
this increasingly serious problem is
either to eliminate entirely the ex-
emptions now enjoyed by religious
and charitable corporations, or else
to limit to a low minimum the
amount that may be held tax exempt
by any given corporation.

These properties enjoy the protec-
tion afforded by our Government, and
may properly be asked to contribute
in some proportion to the public
charges.

The granges and the other great
fraternal orders of our State are
founded on the Bible, and inculcate
the principles of morality which have
made our country great, to some ex-
tent, as do the various religious and
charitable corporations of our State,
and yet none of these orders enjoy
any exemption from taxation. It is
but equitable that all should share
the burdens as well as the privileges
of our Government.

CABINET'S ACTION SURPRISES JAPANESE

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP).—Considerable
surprise is expressed by vernacular
newspapers here commenting upon
the acceptance yesterday by the Cab-
inet of the \$50,000,000 cut in the recon-
struction program, forced through the
diet at the demand of the Seiyukai,
the majority political party.

COURSE IN JOURNALISM
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Washington
University will open a journalism course
at the beginning of the next semester
in February, it was announced today.

Paris—The Minister of Finance,
Charles de Lasteyrie, determined to
defend the pocketbook of the Republic,
has resolutely put his foot down on the
subject of the extra 1800 francs yearly
demanded by the state employees. He
has made the question one of confidence,
on which the Chamber of Deputies is
scheduled to vote. The minister pro-
poses to revise all state salaries and to
reduce the number of functionaries, his
motto being, "Fewer and better paid
officials."

Philadelphia—Electricity, in great
measure, will soon replace coal in the
heating of the average home, in the
opinion of William Spencer Murray,
chairman of the superpower survey of
the United States Government, who
addressed the Chamber of Commerce
of Philadelphia.

Indianapolis (AP)—Students from ap-
proximately 1000 theological seminaries
and colleges throughout the United
States and Canada will be here this
month-end for the biennial convention
of the Student Volunteer Movement.
The meetings will begin Dec. 28, and
continue daily until Jan. 1.

Manila (AP)—The bill for providing a
system of succession to the office of
Mayor of Manila, passed by both houses
of the Philippine Legislature, has been
signed by acting Governor-General Gil-
more, and is now a law. It specifies
that in the absence or disability of the
Mayor, the city engineer or city treas-
urer, successively, shall assume the of-
fice of acting Mayor.

Hanging of Ford Political Hat Hailed as Decisive for Coolidge

"That Settles It," Say Washington Observers as Beam
of Satisfaction Settles Over White House

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Henry
Ford, instead of throwing his hat into
the ring, has hung it up on a peg in
Calvin Coolidge's office. His action is
believed by observers here practically
to insure the nomination of Mr. Cool-
idge.

Mr. Ford's move did not cause great
surprise here. On several occasions
he has indicated his approval of Mr.
Coolidge, at one time going so far
as to say that if he were right on
prohibition he would be inclined to
support him.

Mr. Ford has watched Mr. Coolidge
carefully ever since he went into the
White House. He has called upon him
and has at no time criticized him, but
on the contrary has spoken of him
approvingly.

Another thing is pointed out here.
Mr. Ford is one of the largest tax-
payers in the country. He is in thor-
ough accord with Mr. Coolidge and
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the
Treasury, in their financial and tax
program. Most of the discussion here
today centers upon the effect that the
Ford turn will have on the nomination.
At the White House today there is
a beaming satisfaction. The men near-
est the President say "That settles it!"
It is a tribute to the strength of Henry
Ford that his elimination as a poten-
tial candidate should afford so much
relief.

As to the effect upon Hiram John-
son's candidacy in Michigan, a state
which went for him heavily in 1920,

the general opinion is that it elimi-
nates any chances that he may have
in 1924. The news was taken calmly,
however, by the Senator from Cal-
ifornia, who said that it had been
anticipated. William B. Wood of In-
diana, chairman of the Republican
Congressional Committee, commented
that "Mr. Ford's ideas are evidently
much better than we have given him
credit for."

The Democratic vote, it is generally
recognized, will be affected by this
move of Mr. Ford's. He has been
termed a Woodrow Wilson Democrat
and he has a standing with labor that
would have been a great asset if he
had remained silent and neutral. One
of the things that troubled some of
the Democratic leaders was that Wil-
liam G. McAdoo and Mr. Ford were
not in accord. The withdrawal of Mr.
Ford as a possible progressive candi-
date means that the liberal vote which
might have gone to him will now all
be garnered by Mr. McAdoo, if he is
the Democratic candidate, Democrats
say.

This also is held to be true to a
large extent of the farm vote, which
is disaffected toward the Republican
Party, would have been glad of a
chance to vote for Mr. Ford, but can-
not be counted on if he does not run.
Will Mr. Ford align himself actively
with the Coolidge management in the
coming campaign? Is a question being
asked in many quarters. That is a
question for the future. At present
he has said enough to satisfy the most
insistent of the Coolidge supporters.

TRIAL OF MAINE SHERIFF BEGINS

Official With Two Others In-
dicted for Conspiracy to Defeat
the Prohibition Laws

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 20 (Special).—
Although the court room was crowded
with spectators this morning when the
case of the Federal Government
against Edmund W. Grant, sheriff of
Aroostook County; Guy E. Crosby, a
former deputy, and Willard S. Lewin,
an attorney, charged with conspiracy
to defeat the prohibition laws, was
called, there was little likelihood
of any witnesses being heard before
day as it was believed that all of to-
day would be taken up in completing
the jury.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused
at the outset when Judge John A.
Peters of the Federal District Court,
who is presiding at the trial, an-
nounced that the charges against
former Deputy Crosby would be
dropped as he would testify for the
Government. Immediately following
this the work of selecting the jury
was begun.

Not in many years has this section
of the State of Maine been so stirred

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Dr. Sun Yat-sen Makes Appeal to Americans

By The Associated Press
HONG KONG, Dec. 20
IN A message addressed to "My
friends, the American people," Dr.
Sun Yat-sen, South China leader,
whose threat to seize the customs
funds at Canton has resulted in a
concentration of warships of five
foreign powers in Canton Harbor,
declares it would be "a crime and
an undying shame if the naval power
of America were used forcibly in the
collection of customs within the terri-
tory of my Government, so that
traitors and militarists might flourish
at Peking."

Dr. Sun has caused the message
to be published at Canton, where
the condition is critical.

He declined to say anything new
on this point and indeed he was re-
luctant to make a statement of any
kind. It appears to the Monitor rep-
resentative that although Mr. Venizelos
still maintains that the moment for
his return to Greece has not yet
arrived, the possibility of such a re-
turn in the future is brought definitely
nearer. For the present, however, his
firm pronouncement of a few weeks
ago heads off the field and the rest is
speculation.

It is altogether useless to pretend
that the Metaxists and Constantinians
abstained from voting, because in fact

SIX CRAFT SEIZED BY CUTTER TAMPA

Coast Guards Capture 18 Men
From Boats Clustered About
Alleged Rum Runner

What is considered one of the most
important captures of alleged rum
runners ever made by coastguard
officials in the vicinity of Boston, and
certainly the largest number of ves-
sels to be seized at one time and
brought into Boston Harbor, was com-
pleted today when 16 men from six
fishing craft, mostly Italians from the
North End, were handed over to fed-
eral officials by the officers of the
coast guard cutter Tampa.

A significant feature of the capture
was that among the vessels, seized 20
miles east of Boston Light, on Stell-
wagon Bank, was the Lorena, which
was captured about a year ago off
Newburyport with 250 cases of liquor
aboard.

Capt. William J. Wheeler of the
Tampa told a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor that he left
the outer anchorage grounds of
Gloucester yesterday morning and at
1 p. m. sighted the steamer Arwyco,
around which were clustered six mo-
tor vessels. The steamer immediately
broke out the British flag. One of the
motor boats started to dash away
toward Boston but was stopped by a
shot from the Tampa. Another was
hastily loading cases resembling li-
quor back on board the steamer. When
the Tampa reached the vicinity, there
were several cases that had been stove
in, floating on the water as well as
some tin cans thought to contain al-
cohol, floating near by.

All six vessels were apparently us-
ing the British steamer as a "mother
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDIA TO BE CAUTIOUS IN LABOR LEGISLATION

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.—The Viceroy,
the Earl of Reading, lunching with the
Bengal Chamber of Commerce, re-
ferred to labor legislation in India.
He assured the chamber that the Gov-
ernment, in making changes in labor
legislation, would proceed with due
caution, but that the conditions under
which labor formerly worked were ad-
mittedly discreditable to a country en-
joying representative institutions.

Discussing the Imperial and Econ-
omic Conference recently held in
London, the Viceroy pointed out that
India was receiving preference on its
tea, coffee and tobacco, estimated at
nearly £2,000,000, or three times as
great as the preference received by
any other part of the Empire, yet it
was the only part of the Empire which
does not reciprocate.

Results of Elections in India Up to Date

By Special Cable
Calcutta, Dec. 20

THE result of the elections of the
all-India Legislative Assembly as
at present declared are: 37
Swrajists, 15 Independents, the latter
including Sikh and Bahma members
who are expected to vote with the
Swraj Party, making a total of 52.
On the other side are 34 Moderates,
four Independents of moderate sym-
pathies, or a total of 38. Twelve
results are still to come in. Here
again is the probability of a Swraj
majority among the elected mem-
bers. The nominate members num-
ber 41, the official element repre-
senting 25 and the unofficial 16.

VENIZELLOS RETURN TO ASSUME POWER IS STILL UNCERTAIN

Greek Patriot Is Not Favorable
to a Republic by Force or
Dissimulation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Eleutherios Veni-
zellos, again questioned as to his inten-
tions in view of his triumph in Greece,
repeated to The Christian Science
Monitor representative that he had
not changed his mind, adding that it
would be better to wait for the offi-
cial notification of the complete re-
sults of the elections before attempt-
ing to draw a moral which was not
he thought, yet quite clear. He is not
favorable to royalty, but it is well
known that his opinion is that the
establishment of a republic by force is
to be deprecated. As long as the
monarchy fulfills any useful function,
he felt that it should be left, but when
Greece was really ripe for a republi-
can régime, Mr. Venizelos was also
a republican.

He declined to say anything new
on this point and indeed he was re-
luctant to make a statement of any
kind. It appears to the Monitor rep-
resentative that although Mr. Venizelos
still maintains that the moment for
his return to Greece has not yet
arrived, the possibility of such a re-
turn in the future is brought definitely
nearer. For the present, however, his
firm pronouncement of a few weeks
ago heads off the field and the rest is
speculation.

It is altogether useless to pretend
that the Metaxists and Constantinians
abstained from voting, because in fact

NEW VOTING METHOD WILL BE PROPOSED

Good Government Association of
Boston Approves Plan of Pro-
portional Representation

Election of the Boston City Council
by the proportional representation
method of voting will be proposed in
a petition and bill which will be pre-
sented to the Legislature for action
early in 1924. George H. McCaffrey,
executive secretary of the Good Gov-
ernment Association and the Boston
Charter Association, who introduced
such a bill at the last session of the
Legislature, proposes to reintroduce
the measure again next year when the
Legislature comes in. This method is
favored by the Boston Chamber of
Commerce, the League of Women
Voters and the Boston Charter As-
sociation.

Secretary McCaffrey has watched
closely the operation of the propor-
tional method of representation in
voting and counting municipal ballots
in vogue in Cleveland, O., where the
voters by referendum in 1921 accepted
this plan of electing a city council of
25 members chosen from four municipal
districts.

Proponents Claimed Justified

To illustrate the fairness of the
method, Secretary McCaffrey, in dis-
cussing the results in Cleveland, said:
"The claims of the friends of the pro-
portional representation method of
electing a City Council have been jus-
tified in Cleveland. There were five
Independents elected, five Democrats,
and 15 Republicans in this strong Re-
publican city. Each of the five In-
dependents was endorsed by the Citizens'
League, the Plain Dealer, and the
Cleveland News. Four of the In-
dependents was endorsed by the Dry
Maintenance League. Two of the In-
dependents were women. One had
been secretary of the Y. W. C. A. and
the other of the county branch of the
W. C. T. U. Neither of these women,
under the old method of electing,
would have had any opportunity of
being elected."

"The Citizens' League endorsed 14
of the 25 successful candidates, the
Labor Federation 14, the Dry League
eight, and the Republicans and Demo-
crats 20. The party men were repre-
sented by the Citizens' League, the
League of Women Voters, the Respec-
tative political organizations. They were
well distributed geographically. In
1921, out of 154,123 votes cast on all
choices, 61,782, or 40 per cent, elected
all of the councilors; in 1923, out of
105,846 ballots cast, 55,639, or 51 per
cent, elected the winners."

High Personnel Obtained

"The comment heard among Cleve-
landers is interesting," continued Mr.
McCaffrey. "The opponents of the
plan are obliged to admit that the

RUSSIA DENIES HUGHES CHARGE OF CONNIVING IN PLOT TO PUT RED FLAG OVER WHITE HOUSE

Secretary of State Bares So-Called Official Propaganda
as Senators Demand Details—Mr. Tchitcherin Asks
Proof of Government Complicity Toward Revolution

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Charles E.
Hughes, Secretary of State, has issued
an installment of the alleged propa-
ganda that Soviet Russia is seeking to dis-
rupt American government, corrupt
sentiment and interfere with orderly
processes, in the form of intercepted
instructions to the Workers' Party of
America. This was put out almost
simultaneously with the resolution of
Edwin P. Ladd (R.), Senator from
North Dakota, asking for information
from the State Department.

Meanwhile, Georgi Tchitcherin, For-
eign Minister of the Soviet Govern-
ment, has issued a statement in which
he asserts that the United States has
not proved government complicity in



F. C. Zinoviev
President of Communist International and
Head of Petrograd Soviet

the revolutionary activities in the
United States, and that "now and in
the future we do not and will not give
support of our Government to the
revolutionary parties in America;
that our principle is noninterference
with the internal affairs of another
country."

The Russian Minister has a tu-
quoque argument in the assertion that
if Moscow is a center of propaganda,
so is New York, referring to the ac-
tivities of the Emigres.

"Inseparable Organizations"

The difficulty seems to be in separat-
ing the Soviet Government from the
Third International. The Administra-
tion, which opposes recognition of
Russia at this time, largely on the
ground that it is actively hostile to
American institutions, takes the view
that they are at present "inseparable."

The directors of the International are
the officials of the Government. F. C.
Zinoviev, whose instructions were in-

tercepted, it is pointed out in Mr.
Hughes' statement, is president of the
Communist International, and presi-
dent of the Petrograd Soviet.

"The Communist International, with
headquarters at Moscow, is the organ
of the Communist Party for interna-
tional propaganda. The Soviet régime
in Russia is the organ of the Com-
munist Party for the governing of
Russia." The Secretary of State thus
quotes from the Isevestia, official or-
gan of the Soviet régime, to prove the
close connection between the Soviet
Republic and the Communist Interna-
tional.

The instructions sent by Mr. Zin-
oviev and intercepted by American
agents, gives a program for intensive
revolutionary work among the em-
ployees of all the great industries of
the United States, and concludes:

"With reference to the organization
by the W. P. A. of the Federated
Farmer-Labor Party, the Communist
International expresses its satisfaction
and approval to the central committee
of the party for its boldness and tact
in putting this idea into effect."

"Red Flag Over White House"

"We hope that the party will step
by step conquer (embrace) the pre-
sidential forces of America, and in the
not far distant future raise the red
flag over the White House."

There was some criticism of the
Hughes' statement, on the ground that
no date was given, and that the in-
formation it contained bore a close re-
semblance to that collected by organ-
izations inimical to the Soviet régime,
the inference being that it was old and
did not apply to present conditions. It
is learned, however, that it was sent
out only a few months ago.

Senator Ladd said that the state-
ment of Mr. Hughes did not cover the
facts called for in his resolution. He
believed that Congress and the people
are entitled to know all the facts con-
nected with this matter so that they
can tell whether it emanated from the
Soviet Government. If the State De-
partment is not able or not willing
to give the necessary information, the
Department of Justice may be re-
quested to give it.

Mr. Borah Speaks

The subject came up for debate in
the Senate, W. E. Borah (R.), Senator
from Idaho,

ALLER CASE TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

Court Comments on Questions of "Right" and "Privilege" as Arguments Close

Judge George W. Anderson of the United States District Court, sitting at Boston, has under advisement the plea of Mrs. Catherine Aller of Phoenix, Ariz., for an injunction restraining The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society from removing her card from the directory of practitioners in The Christian Science Journal.

Almost the entire day yesterday was given over to arguments of counsel for both sides and it was nearly 6 o'clock when court adjourned. Before leaving the bench Judge Anderson paid a courteous tribute to Christian Scientists when he said:

"I have tried to have this case so conducted as not to diminish what is the dominant note of the many Christian Scientists whom I know and most heartily respect, however little I may personally hold with the views which they cherish, and which seem to make their lives better and sweeter."

"Entitled to Try Fitness"

Toward the question of whether it is a privilege or a right to have a card in the Journal, to which statement practitioners were asked to subscribe before their cards were admitted, Judge Anderson indicated his attitude in the following words:

"So far as my judgment has weight or any power of control, I am against it. I think it is a right and not a privilege to be dealt with in entire good faith. I think she (Mrs. Aller) is entitled to make application for publication of her name in the Journal without subscribing to that statement. And I think that they (Board of Directors) are entitled to try her fitness to be held forth as a practitioner."

The court pointed out that if he were to grant an injunction pending a hearing of the plaintiff's case before the Board of Directors it would be a civil court in this case, the issues of which he held to be ecclesiastical. He said that the requirements of the rules of evidence that would establish the case as within the jurisdiction of this court had not been met. In addition, he contended that it is a privilege and not a right to have a card in the Journal. Mr. Dane declared that Mrs. Aller's earning power had not been diminished, and that, therefore, she had no civil claim.

In opening his argument for the plaintiff, Mr. McClennen declared that the defense had made it appear that the plaintiff was seeking to override the laws of the Church. This was not so, he said. On the contrary, this action was quite in accord with them, he said.

Mr. McClennen held that the Directors had violated a law of the Church in voting to remove Mrs. Aller's card. "The words of Mrs. Eddy, as the creator of a religious impulse that has brought solace and help to a multitude of persons, were authoritative," he said. "What she said was the law of the Church. But though she was founding in that sense a benevolent despotism, one could not believe she was founding an hereditary despotism. She put a limit on the powers of the functionaries of this Church."

The plaintiff's rights, he said, were not in conflict with the court decision in the case of Eustace vs. Dickey, which gave the Directors supremacy of power. "While Mrs. Eddy was the donor of that conception, it did not mean absolute power," he contended.

"Exercising Its Civil Powers"

Mr. McClennen held that this was an entirely nonreligious question involving the right of a practitioner in good standing to have her name in a directory of practitioners, and that this court was merely exercising its civil powers in support of a civil right. He contended that under the recent decision it does not appear that this action with the Directors constitutes a

breach of Mrs. Eddy's laws. Mrs. Aller's right to be in the directory was derived from the common law of this jurisdiction, he argued.

Much time was devoted by Mr. McClennen to the issue of the Board of Directors' right, under the Church laws themselves, to remove a card from the Journal. It was his contention that even though the Directors had the authority to remove the trustees who were directly in charge of the church publications, and even to suppress the Journal itself if they wished, they did not have the power to remove a card from the Journal. No body had such a power, he declared.

In this connection Mr. McClennen argued that Section 9 of Article 25 of the Church Manual, which says that "no cards shall be removed from our periodicals without the request of the advertiser, except by a majority vote of The Christian Science Board of Directors," was in effect a veto and was placed there by Mrs. Eddy as a check on the powers of the Directors.

On this question of authority to remove a card the judge interposed an assumption in order to shorten the discussion.

"Assume," he said, "that the Board of Directors alone, and not the Board of Directors acting in approval of a primary action by the Board of Trustees, have the right to remove for cause, what is a proper cause? Now, test that power in this fashion, so as to distinguish between what you might call discipline of a religious or moral quality and the exercise of what might be termed and perhaps is a sound discretion as related to the function of a practitioner. Assume that the practitioner, man or woman, without moral deficiency becomes no longer fit to be held forth as a leader. Is it possible that this organization has not somewhere in it a power to eliminate those persons who have become unfit without moral delinquency, without faults such as ought to be tried under Article 11? They might be entirely fit to remain members of the church, they may need the support and the help of the church, but they are no longer fit to be leaders and teachers and practitioners. There must be somewhere a power of elimination applicable to such cases."

Mr. McClennen cited a number of analogies in support of his argument. The mind of the court appeared not to be satisfied on this point, and frequently interposed with citations of his own that tended to support an opposite view. Judge Anderson frankly stated on several occasions that he was not impressed with this argument. The difficulty for him, as he stated it, was that, after all, the Directors had supreme power, and that even assuming they did not have the authority to remove a card, they did have the power to place in control of the publication a board of trustees who would remove it.

"The power to appoint and remove falls little short of power to control," he said.

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Boston G. A. R. Veterans Greet National Officers Here Planning 1924 Encampment



Left to Right, Front Row—Capt. Harry L. Beach; Quartermaster-General D. R. Stowits; Gen. Gaylord M. Saltzgeber, National Commander, G. A. R.; Mrs. Gaylord Saltzgeber; John Middleton, Executive Committeeman. Middle Row—Mrs. Harry L. Beach; Mrs. Isabel W. Ball, Associate Editor of National Tribune, Washington, D. C.; Col. George A. Hosley, National Chief-of-Staff. Last Row—State Commander George W. Pratt; Standish Wilcox, Representative of the Mayor.

NATIONAL OFFICERS PLAN ENCAMPMENT

Annual Gathering of G. A. R. Will Be Held in Boston, Aug 10 to 16, 1924

National officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with city and state authorities, conferred this afternoon at the Parker House, Boston, to complete arrangements for the next national encampment of the G. A. R., which will be held in this city during the week of Aug. 10 to 16, 1924. Headed by Gen. Gaylord M. Saltzgeber, national commander, the party of veterans, accompanied by their wives and by leaders of ladies' auxiliary organizations, arrived from Washington last night and were met at the Hotel Vendome by Standish Wilcox, the Mayor's representative, who, with Col. George A. Hosley of Somerville, national chief-of-staff, welcomed them to Boston.

Commander Saltzgeber's party includes Mrs. Saltzgeber; Capt. Harry L. Beach of Hartford, Conn., national executive committeeman of the G. A. R. and Mrs. Beach; John M. Middleton of Washington; also of the executive committee, Quartermaster-General Stowits of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball of Washington, national press correspondent of the Women's Relief Corps and associate editor of the National Tribune, official mouthpiece of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Fannie Jones, chairman of the executive committee, and Mrs. Drusilla Thayer, national president of Daughters of Veterans; Mrs. Martha Van Dusen, national president, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett, national secretary and past national president, Women's Relief Corps; Miss Mary Elliot, department secretary of Massachusetts; Mrs. Susan Phinney, Department of Massachusetts president; Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman, past national president, Daughters of Veterans; Miss Anne Doyle, past national secretary, Daughters of Veterans; Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, past national publicity correspondent, Women's Relief Corps; Mrs. Florence R. Haines, chairman of the local committee for the national encampment; Miss Katherine R. A. Flood, past national president, Daughters of Veterans; Mrs. Frances C. Linnell, and Mrs. Alice M. Pierson. George W. Pratt, state commander, is assisting in the entertainment of the

visitors. Today the party took a trip to the top of the Boston Custom House tower, and this evening they will be guests of a local theater management at a premiere of a musical comedy. The veterans and their aides will remain in Boston until tomorrow night.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN

Forerunners of an aggressive campaign to be conducted by the Republican women of Massachusetts are an Institute of Politics for Women at Springfield on Feb. 20 and 21 and a New England Conference of Women to be held at Worcester the last of January or the first of February, both conducted by the women's division of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, Mrs. Ann C. M. Tillinghast, chairman.

The conference will be devoted chiefly to organization for the presidential campaign and a determination of issues, together with lines of procedure. The institute will be chiefly educational for the discussion of issues. The programs are now being made up. It is the intention to confine it to vital subjects and notable speakers and workers.

SAVINGS CLUBS GET MORE THAN \$500,000

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special).—Christmas savings clubs in this city during the past year were successful beyond all expectations. More than \$500,000 was saved and distributed to more than 10,000 depositors.

The result of the distribution of the savings by the banks has put a new aspect upon the local business situation, and the merchants are looking forward to a banner year in buying on the part of the public.

MAINE LUMBERMEN DISCUSS CONDITIONS

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—Lumbermen were warned to use judgment in operating and find a market for their lumber previous to cutting in order to protect themselves from the business depression which, it was claimed, affects the lumber trade at present, by speakers at the meeting of the Maine Lumber Manufacturers' Association yesterday.

About 50 lumbermen were present, including representatives of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts associations. During a general discussion of business conditions, it was brought out that lumber manufacturers in this vicinity are meeting strong competition in veneer and fiber manufacture from other parts of New England, and much general competition from the west.

AUBURN CARNIVAL DATES ARE CHANGED

AUBURN, Me., Dec. 20 (Special).—The Auburn winter carnival dates have been changed to Feb. 14, 15 and 16 and preparations are being made for visitors from all parts of the country. The three-day program will include expert ski-jumping, Maine colleges in ski and snowshoe competitions, dog teams, winter sports, ball, parades, professional fancy skating, skiing, etc.

The city owns a 15-acre winter sports park, where a skating rink 200 by 300 feet in size is conducted; a 60-foot ski-jump tower giving what is said to be the highest jump in Maine; a toboggan chute that attracts visitors from distant points; and facilities for the use of snow shoe and skis.

Information Booth at Park Street Is Already Justifying Itself

Of Foolish Questions There Are Many, but Merit in Innovation Is Clearly Demonstrated in First Week

The information booth newly installed in Park Street subway by the Boston Elevated is no freer from eccentric inquiries than any other such booth ever was. The spice of the whole thing would be lost if it were not for individuals who mistake persons with "information" on their caps for encyclopedias. The lady seized with an urgent desire for luncheon assumes that the attendants should obviously know the exact location of precisely the restaurant she is looking for. If he cannot, moreover, yield supplementary information as to the quality and prices of food to be obtained there her manner indicates that he is no better at his job than he should be.

The group of persons who do not carry their own watches but who nevertheless desire to know the correct time at odd moments is large. Apparently in the mind of one gentleman the information booth of the Boston Elevated road is as good a one as any at which he may demand to know where he can secure his automobile registrar on plates without delay.

Lost Articles Sought

Attendees at the booth must think, with considerable approval from time to time, of the parental custom which moors apparel and sundry belongings firmly to infants by means of secure twine when they are called upon to suggest means for immediate recovery of lost articles.

The information booth was placed in the subway station last Saturday and has proved its value in the first six days. Close watch has been kept by road officials on the hourly volume of business done by attendants there, memoranda made of questions asked, both ordinary and extraordinary, although there is no immediate intention of placing another such booth at any other point on the road—since Park Street is the most central point in the system—various supplementary details to the service now offered there are contemplated in order that the public may be afforded a maximum of transportation convenience.

Interested in Telegraph Typewriter

The Kleia-Schmidt telegraph typewriter installed in the booth has caused considerable curiosity on the part of inquirers who have lingered to peer at it. The sending station for the machine is at traffic headquarters and the receiving station in the booth makes possible immediate communication of travel detail of interest to the public. Information of reported delays and interruptions in the service are passed from headquarters over the machine and immediately transmitted by megaphone to passengers waiting.

Patronage of the booth has been

DARTMOUTH PLAYERS TO PRESENT COMEDY

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 20 (Special).—Active preparation for the musical comedy to be presented by the Dartmouth Players at the annual winter carnival festivities has been started, under the direction of L. P. Pomeroy, new dramatic coach. Music for the production has been written by H. A. Sullivan '24 of Worcester, Mass., writer of the scores for the 1923 production of the players. A book by I. C. Butler '24 of Yonkers, N. Y., and H. McKnight '24 of Sewickley, Pa., has been selected for use.

Leading parts in the production have been assigned to the following men: J. G. Butler '24, coauthor; R. G. Jones '24 of Cleveland, O.; G. R. Lockwood '24 of Washington, D. C.; W. McK. Patterson '24 of Rochester, N. Y.; W. Askey '25 of New York City; P. H. Kelsey '25 of Montclair, N. J., and T. G. Boyce '26 of Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMAN MADE REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Lydia M. Tanner, for 35 years employed at the Registry of Deeds of Hampden County, has been elected register to complete an unexpired term. Women politicians were elated with the selection of Mrs. Tanner by the county commission.

BILL TO BAR EMPLOYING ALIENS
William L. Giennessy, Senator from Dorchester today filed a petition in the Senate protesting the employment of aliens by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company during the period of public control.

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RUSSIA DENIES HUGHES CHARGE OF CONNIVING IN PLOT TO PUT RED FLAG OVER WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

offer and France also was responsible for the rejection of Russian proposals to Rign and Reval. Our old Lausanne adversary, M. Barre, now French Ambassador in Rome, attempts to prevent ratification of the pending Italo-Russian agreement.

Mr. Hughes' categorical demands created an unpleasant surprise in official circles here. It was previously thought that President Coolidge's speech paved the way for an accommodation and Mr. Tschitcherine's direct overture was considered most conciliatory. Mr. Hughes' statement is regarded here as being tantamount to slamming the door temporarily at least on the prospects of an agreement.

International Peasant Soviet Is Reported Formed in Moscow

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Detailed information has reached Washington concerning the organization at Moscow, with American aid, of an "International Peasant Soviet." W. H. Green of Omaha, Neb., vice-president of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, formed at Chicago last year, participated in the organization, and was elected a member of the executive council.

The purpose of the "Peasant International" is to league the farm workers of the world with the working men for Communist objects and convert all governments into Soviets, with a grand central capital at Moscow. The "International Peasant Soviet" was born during the third week of October. The principal Communist leaders took part in launching it. Speeches summoning farm workers to the Soviet banner were delivered by Leon Trotsky, the Red Minister of War, and by F. C. Zinovieff, the president of the Communist Internationale. W. H. Green, the Nebraska "Federated Farm-Labor Party" leader, who co-operated in the formation of the "Peasant International" at Moscow, is well known in western radical circles. He turned up in Washington in September and announced that he had been invited to go to Moscow with two other "representatives of American agriculture," to attend an "international agricultural exhibition" there. He called at the Department of State and made "a clean breast" of his traveling plans, even admitting that the expenses of himself and his companions were being paid by Moscow. Mr. Green said nothing about helping to organize an "International Peasant Soviet" and may not have known that he was expected to do so, when he left the United States. He told State Department officials that he frankly disagreed with Secretary Charles E. Hughes' Russian policy and as an American citizen considered he had a right to do so. No difficulties were placed in the way of his obtaining passports.

The conference for foundation of the "International Peasant Soviet" opened at Moscow on Oct. 10. The so-called American delegation consisted of Mr. Green, Charles H. Smith, and two other persons named Wer and Welker. Mr. Smith is known to American officials as a "concession hunter" in Siberia. The identity of Wer and Welker has not been fixed.

Soviet Recognition Inevitable.

Insists Returning Seattle Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Regretting that America had barred its door against Russia, the Rev. Sydney Strong of Seattle, Wash., who was in Russia last September, declared here last night that Russia sadly needed the commercial, educational, and spiritual aid which was waiting to enter through the portals of inevitable recognition.

Dr. Strong is returning to his church, the Queen Anne Congregational Church, after a year's trip around the world, which put him twice into Russia, a month each time. Referring to the Soviet situation, Dr. Strong said:

I am in favor of recognition. First, from all I can learn from American travelers and persons who really know Russia, the present Government is stable. Dr. Nansen calls it the most stable government in Europe. It is doing a constructive work and there is no likelihood of any change in it. We had better recognize them sooner or later. That is simply good sense.

Recognition to "Open Doors"

Diplomatic recognition in the second place opens up other doors otherwise partly closed, such as trade and education and the like. I consider that very important. Until the diplomatic doors are open these forces in other countries cannot play upon Russia. All nations have much to contribute to each other.

A third reason—a thing not very much noticed. Until Russia is recognized by America I am convinced there will not be much peace in Europe. The entrance of Russia with its large population and material riches would add an element without which we cannot hope for peace in Europe. I think the other nations now and then realize that. France occasionally makes overtures. Germany has already recognized Russia. England has trade relations with it. We are the last in the procession when we should be the first.

We have been good friends in the past with the Russian people and we have no particular grievance against them. We should remember our Nation is the fruit of revolution. We ought to remember that revolutions are not nice. We are behaving toward Russia just as the European nations behaved toward us.

"A Little Over-Nice"
Secretary Hughes is raising in his judgment of Russia such a moral standard that if he were consistent he would not allow America to associate with other nations engaged now

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and then in breaking the Ten Commandments. He is a little over-nice in his moral stand toward Russia.

As far as I know the present Government of Russia has kept its contracts quite as well as other nations. I think Secretary Hughes ought to learn the grace of accepting a situation that is inevitable. For the recognition of Russia is inevitable.

There is one other thing perhaps: While we seem to be too proud to associate with Russia our competitors in business are making overtures and treaties.

Hughes' Reply Said to Exalt Slavery Over Expropriation

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20 (Special).—

"Secretary Hughes' attitude toward Russia is another evidence of the baleful influence of the Russian division of the State Department,"

Hughes' Caustic Note to Russia Declared in Sharp Variance With Coolidge Message

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The resignation of Charles E. Hughes as Secretary of State is imminent or else Mr. Hughes has changed the mind of President Coolidge in regard to the Russian situation, declared the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, director of the American Civil Liberties Bureau and pastor of the Community Church of New York, in commenting to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the Hughes note to Russia.

"Serious disagreement within the Coolidge Administration in reference to the Russian policy is suggested to my mind by Mr. Hughes' latest communication to the Soviet Government," said Mr. Holmes. "If the Secretary of State does not resign with the note, he may be compelled to 'eat his words' before long," he added.

In discussing the action of Mr. Hughes in declining to recognize Russia until the Soviets restore seized American property and cease Bolshevik propaganda in the United States, Mr. Holmes said:

Aside from the feeling that Secretary Hughes takes the wrong stand, his latest note is a great surprise to me. The statements on the Russian situation made by President Coolidge in his recent message to Congress may be marked a definite reversal of the previous policy of this country towards Russia. The President avoided any intimation that the United States would recognize the Soviet Government. On the contrary, he took great pains to point out how glad we would be to obtain the right sort of relations with that nation.

Assassination Issue Dropped

Furthermore, he named terms for negotiation far more moderate than any of those previously discussed. The question of the Tsar's assassination, for instance, was removed from consideration by the President. It was a tremendous step forward.

Either Secretary Hughes has changed President Coolidge's mind on the Russian situation or it seems that the time has come for Mr. Hughes to resign from the Cabinet. It is difficult to see how the President can allow the Secretary of State to continue in office without some explanation of this sudden and unexpected development.

The Soviet Government interpreted the President's message to Congress as a definite invitation to negotiations between the two countries. It had a perfect right to do. They acted at once. Now comes the Secretary of State insulting and browbeating the representatives of a Government who took up negotiations only because they were asked to do so.

And what does he demand? That the Russian Government should restore all property confiscated from Americans or make adequate compensation. I marvel at the audacity of this demand when the United States has bushy hair and a definite man citizens in this country during the war, and never even thought of compensating their losses. Should not the United States set an example in this matter or have the decency not to make a demand of Russia which it does not make of itself?

Question of Debts

Secondly, Mr. Hughes asked the Russians to recognize all their just debts to this country. I do not see how he can make such a request of Russia when France is not made to pay anything, and offers no guarantees that it is willing or able to do so. If the Secretary of State would treat the Russian debts on the same basis as those of the Allies, I have no doubt that the Russians would agree to anything held out by way of terms.

The Secretary of State further insists that the Soviet Government stop directing propaganda in this country inciting the overthrow of the American Government. It seems amazing that a supposedly serious and well-informed young man should imagine that the Soviets are conducting successfully anything remotely resembling a movement hostile to the existing Government. I do not believe it to be true, nor do I think that Secretary Hughes believes it to be true. The point is not even debatable.

There may be some question that the Russians are trying to "propagandize" this country, but it is quite obvious that the United States Gov-

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Certified Public Accountant Ky

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ment upon the course of the United States Government," said Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin and well-known student of Russian affairs today.

Professor Ross' remark was made in criticism of the note of Charles E. Hughes, rejecting the Tschitcherine proposal for negotiations looking toward an agreement between the two countries.

"It is high time," said Prof. Ross, "that this nest of Tsarists and Russian-American agents be cleaned out and real Americans put in charge. In times past the Government of the United States has recognized governments which stood for slavery; which stood for polygamy; which stood for piracy. Its stubborn refusal to have anything to do with the socialist Government of Russia proclaims that it regards the expropriation of the Russian idle class as worse than slavery, polygamy, and piracy."

"Thus it is advertised to the world that property is our god. Posterity will blush that we are put before the world in such a light."

Police Watching Holiday Liquor

Special orders have been issued by

Michael H. Crockett, superintendent of Boston police, to the police divisions 4 and 5 to guard against bootleggers and the sale of moonshine during the holiday season. Last year, it is recalled, many serious cases resulted from moonshine sales.

The efforts of the police of the two districts have been satisfactory in suppressing bootleg liquor, but additional precautions are now felt necessary. Captains Herbert W. Goodwin and John E. Driscoll are asked to redouble their watchfulness. Patrolmen, sergeants and plain clothes men have been instructed to watch carefully every five minutes, day and night, by policemen.

Several stores selling candy and soft drinks have been investigated and a number of resorts called restaurants have been closed. According to Captain Driscoll, the section through Shawmut Avenue and in Bradford Street is now being visited every five minutes, day and night, by policemen.

In Division 4, Captain Goodwin reports that a dozen near-beer saloons have been forced out of business in the last four months.

Jail sentences have been imposed in the last few days by Wilfred Bolster, chief justice of the Municipal Criminal Court, on bootleggers who had been convicted for similar offenses before. Police officials say there have been no let-up in the liquor prosecutions and point out that in the last six months 175 convictions have been obtained.

Mr. Hibben Says Hughes Rebuff Makes Russian Settlement Hard

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The refusal of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to consent to hold negotiations looking toward restoration of normal relations with Russia, repeated in his note of Dec. 18, has caused no alarm to many friends of Russian negotiations, in spite of "feeler" they believe were recently put out by President Coolidge to test public opinion on this point.

"I have just come from Washington," said E. A. Hibben, secretary of the Russian Children's Relief Fund, "and although there is a group of Senators there working for resumption of normal relations with Russia, I found among them only Senator Borah with any optimism that the recent 'feelers' would amount to anything." He added:

The real realize that Secretary Hughes is absolutely stubborn on this point, and so strong in carrying it as to make the apparently friendly dispatches that had gone before seem slightly ridiculous.

Slogan of Peace With All

What a slogan it would have been for Mr. Coolidge's campaign next year to have been able to say, "The war is over; I have resumed friendly relations with every people of the earth." I hope still he may be able to say it.

As to the merits of Mr. Hughes' contentions regarding confiscation in Russia I can only say this. David Lloyd George said in America recently that conservatism in France is rooted in confiscation. Neither has the United States hesitated to confiscate the private property of citizens as well as foreigners whenever it was for the good of the whole.

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629 Walnut St., Opposite Walnut Theatre
CINCINNATI, OHIO

BRITAIN DENIES ULTIMATUM SENT TO AFGHANISTAN

(Continued from Page 1)

caped and are still at large. As these and other gangs who have recently murdered or kidnapped British officers and their wives are known to be sheltering in Afghanistan, the British Government has decided to exercise its right under the 1921 treaty to hold up the shipment of arms from Bombay, pending satisfaction being given.

They base their action on the theory that international usage obliges a friendly nation to do its best to apprehend murderers and hand them over to justice, and declare that if Afghanistan wants to be treated as a sovereign state it must act like one.

That the British action has had the desired result is seen in the strong concentration of Afghan forces to pursue the outlaws. Though the district in which the latter have taken refuge is exceedingly difficult and mountainous—in many places 15,000 feet above sea level—and winter is coming on, it is hoped the whole matter will be satisfactorily settled within a brief period, in which case the London representative of a prominent American newspaper, who has been ordered to take the next boat for India, will have his journey for nothing.

Menace of Bolshevism

Conflicting stories are reaching London about the connection of Russia with the dispute. Indian dispatches mention the concentration of Soviet troops on the Bokharan frontier and declare that Afghanistan is faced with the menace of Bolshevik aggression. On the other hand Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan told the Monitor representative that Afghan relations with Russia are better than with any other country. The two states had exchanged full diplomatic representation and were generally on excellent terms.

Moscow dispatches accuse the British of attempting to deprive Afghanistan of its liberty despite the treaty of 1921. As the Afghan Minister here has said himself, however, the treaty signed on Nov. 22, 1921, holds good for three years and can only be denounced on 12 months' notice. He added that as neither party denounced it this year it must hold good at least another year. Though he personally thought a modification in certain details would be an improvement he regarded the treaty as a whole in a favorable light.

A similar view is taken in high British quarters.

RULES COMMITTEE ASKED TO MAKE PHILIPPINE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—De-

mand for a sweeping investigation by the House Rules Committee of the administration in the Philippines of Leonard Wood, Governor-General, was made in a resolution introduced today by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin. The inquiry, he suggested, also should seek to establish whether the time is ripe to grant the islands independence.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS NOT ENCOURAGING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Some Ad-

ministration officials believe that the world must go to the rescue of Germany with charity. Word has reached Washington that negotiations for a commercial loan, the proceeds of which might be used to feed the destitute German population, are not encouraging.

High Treasury officials are convinced it will be impossible for Germany as a nation or any of its citizens to float loans outside while the Reparation Commission holds a drawstring on the country's resources. The situation in Germany is regarded at the Treasury as extremely serious, but officials appear to believe there is hope for restoring stability.

It is such a satisfaction to see so many happy people in the store availing themselves of the "gift thoughts" they find here in such abundance. We appreciate, too, their patience—waiting at counters overcrowded at times.

THE MABLEY AND CAREW CO.

A GOOD STORE CINCINNATI

at Rogers

WE THANK YOU WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MATERIALLY TO OUR SUCCESS.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR WE EXTEND TO YOU OUR HEARTIEST GOOD WISHES WITH THE SINCERE HOPE THAT YOU WILL ENJOY PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS.

A. T. ROGERS CINCINNATI

BONUS WOULD HALT REDUCTION IN TAXES, MR. MELLON STATES

\$5,000,000,000 Distribution Would Mean Serious Economic Consequences, He Says—Congress Adjourns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In deciding to consider first the administrative features of the Mellon tax bill, over which there is virtual agreement among all factions in Congress, the Ways and Means Committee had the purpose of waiting for public opinion to crystallize on the issue of whether there shall be a soldiers' bonus.

Efforts to have the adjusted compensation bill considered first and reported in the House at the meeting of the committee, proved futile, and the program finally adopted was to take up the administrative features of the tax bill, then the bonus, and finally the question of reducing the tax burden.

Congress Adjourns

Congress adjourned today for the Christmas holidays and will reconvene on Jan. 3. In the meantime, members of the Senate and the House will have an opportunity to talk with the people "back home," and upon returning to Washington they should be more certain of what their constituents desire.

William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, explained that while the administrative features of the tax bill are generally approved by both parties, it is likely to take 10 to 15 "working days" to dispose of this feature. It is probable that the administrative features will be placed in a separate measure. The alterations will bring a new revenue of \$60,000,000, the Treasury Department estimates.

There is a movement among Republicans in the House to have all the members of their party in the House settle, at a conference to be held after the holidays, whether a bonus measure shall be reported at all.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter to A. Platt Andrews (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, gave the members of Congress and the country further definition of the issue—bonus or tax reduction. Mr. Mellon replied that the direct cost of the bill, if it was the same measure vetoed by President Harding, would reach \$5,400,528,444. The average cost for the first four years, he asserted, would be \$225,000,000.

Additional Information

Then the Secretary added:

"It must be obvious to any impartial mind that a new obligation of the

United States made in time of peace to pay over \$5,000,000,000, of which \$1,000,000,000 comes in the first four years, and an average drain on the Treasury for 20 years of \$211,000,000 a year, which is one-fifth of the total pre-war cost of Government, cannot be undertaken without serious economic consequences. If such a commitment is made, any reduction of federal taxes upon a comprehensive plan will probably not be seen in this generation."

Mr. Mellon pointed out that the bill gives the right for the first three years to borrow from banks of the country, and that this right would be exercised by the great majority of certificate holders. The consequent demand for credit would raise the interest rates which the Government as well as the general public will have to pay on borrowed money. "At the same time the mere passage of the bill would depress the price of Government bonds and increase their basis of return," he added.

As a result of the increased cost of credit, the Government, as well as every other person, would also have to conduct its business at greatly increased expense, he asserted, and soon the disturbance to business by this and other factors would reduce the income of the people, and thus the Government's revenue, so that any estimated surplus would no longer exist and recourse would have to be had to additional taxes.

But Mr. Andrews' comment was that the Secretary's estimate of the adjusted compensations are greatly in excess of the previous estimates of his own actuary.

Tax Reduction Benefits Explained to Merchants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—An explanation of the tax reduction plan of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, was given by S. Parker Gilbert, formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association here.

The basis of the project, said Mr. Gilbert, was that the Government foresaw a surplus revenue of \$300,000,000 a year for the next two years. Instead of frittering away this surplus on "useless and reckless" appropriations it is proposed to give almost the whole sum back to the people in the form of reduced income taxes, normal taxes, and in the abolition of the so-called "nuisance taxes."

Some Questions Answered

Q—What is The Christian Science Monitor?

A—A daily newspaper, which is read in every city and country of the civilized world.

Q—How does it differ, in its contents and its policies, from other daily newspapers?

A—It publishes only clean, constructive news, omitting accounts of crime and scandal. It views all events from an international standpoint, and its columns are free from the influence of political or financial interests.

Q—What kind of people read the Monitor?

A—People who want a clean, reliable daily paper, telling them the important events of the day, together with interesting news and comment relating to Music, Art, Drama, Education, Literature, Business, Finance, Sports, Household and Young Folks pages are also regular features of the Monitor.

Q—Do advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor bring returns, and if so, why?

A—Advertisements usually give highly satisfactory results, for the reason that readers of the Monitor endeavor to encourage and support Monitor advertisers, who are contributing to the maintenance and advancement of Clean, Constructive Journalism.

Q—Do retail merchants advertise in the Monitor?

A—Yes, about 4,000 of them, located in 450 cities of the United States, Canada and other countries.

Q—Do manufacturers advertise in the Monitor?

A—Yes, several hundred, including many whose names are familiar in every household.

Q—What other classes of advertising are prominently featured in the Monitor?

A—Banks, Investment Houses, Railroads, Steamship Lines, Hotels, Resorts, Tours, Schools, Camps, Publishing Houses.

Q—Where are advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor received?

A—At the Publication Office, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston; at Branch Advertising Offices in New York, London, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle; by 375 Local Advertising Representatives throughout the United States and other countries.

Advertising Representatives of The Christian Science Monitor will gladly answer any other questions regarding this newspaper.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

MEMBER AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

FULL RECOGNITION SOUGHT BY HAWAII

Hopes to Obtain From Incoming Congress Right to Become Integral Part of America

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Hawaii hopes to obtain from Congress during the present session full recognition of her rights as an integral part of the United States. A campaign to bring about this recognition is at present being carried on both here in the islands and at Washington.

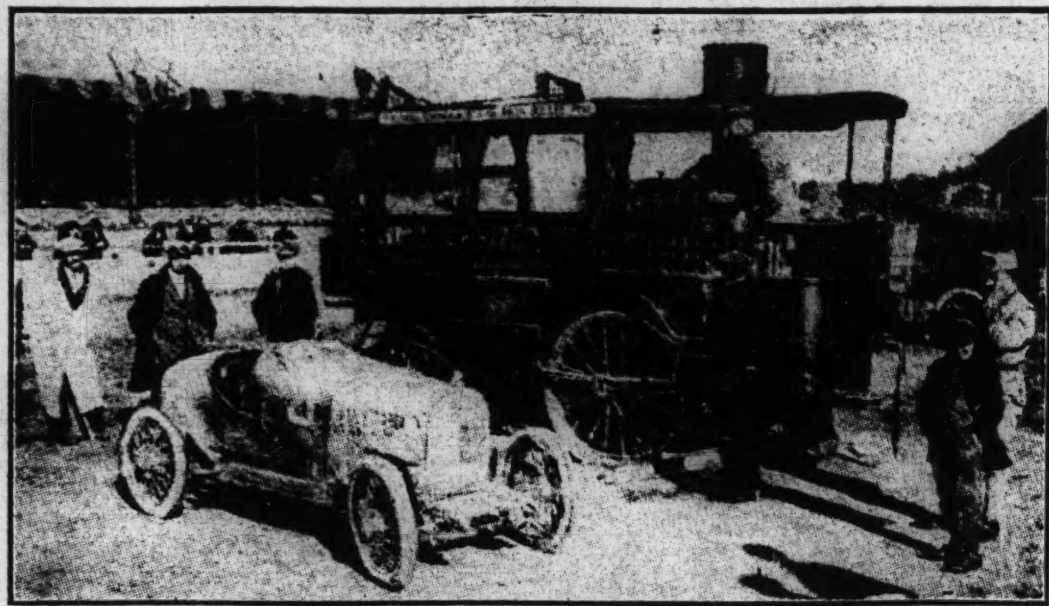
The campaign had its beginning during the legislature of 1922, when that body enacted into law a document known as the Hawaiian "Bill of Rights," and which set forth, in plain but emphatic language, Hawaii's reasons why it should receive full recognition from the federal government as a territory. One of its purposes was, among other things, to correct the rather general impression, on the mainland and in Congress to a considerable extent, that Hawaii, instead of being a fully fledged territory of the United States, is a "dependency" or a "possession." The status of a territory was conferred upon the Hawaiian group upon annexation in the late nineties.

It is pointed out that Hawaii, since annexation, has contributed millions of dollars to the treasury of the United States through internal revenues, customs and post office receipts, the income tax, and from other sources that are strictly federal. In return for this it is charged, Hawaii has received practically nothing. The territory has paid for its improvements and its maintenance out of its own pocket, as it were.

What Hawaii seeks, in being recognized as a territory, is full participation in the appropriations which Congress makes annually for apportionment among the States for the furtherance of vocational education, the construction and maintenance of roads, and other purposes which further general improvements. In past years, Hawaii has endeavored, through its delegates at Washington, to be included in these improvements, but thus far that recognition has not been granted.

Copies of the "Bill of Rights" have been sent to all members of Congress, and to members of the President's Cabinet, and this has been followed by a "brief" which answers practically all questions which might be

Holders of Some of the Fastest, and Slowest Records Ever Clocked



English Racer and the Old 1873 Bollee Steam Car

A Study in Contrasts Was Furnished at Le Mans, France, Recently, When the Latest Model 1500 c.c. English Racing Car Was Introduced to the Famous Old L'Obeissante, Which Can Still Make 17 m.p.h., After Being in Use for 50 Years

asked in connection with Hawaii's expression of her rights as a territory. To date many of the congressmen have acknowledged receipt of these publications, and have indicated that they will assist the territory in every way possible. It is this response which leads to the belief that Congress will take some definite action.

Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, who has been in Washington for conferences with the President and Cabinet members affecting Hawaii, has probably taken some action toward paying the way for the presentation of Hawaii's declaration of rights before Congress.

GRABSKI CABINET OFFICIALLY APPROVED

WARSAW, Dec. 20.—President Wojciechowski has officially approved the new Cabinet formed by Ladislas Grabski. The Ministry makes its debut before the Diet today.

The appointment of Dr. Bertous as Minister of Foreign Affairs is described as temporary, owing to the refusal of Maurice Samoylski, Polish Ambassador at Paris, to accept a Cabinet post.

CREED ESSENTIALITY HELD DISPUTES CRUX

Discussion of Episcopalian Controversy Discloses No "Open Denials" of Church Doctrine

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A thick fog has settled down upon the "Fundamentalist-Modernist" controversy in the Protestant Episcopal and other evangelical churches, and until it lifts, the public bewilderment which has accompanied the situation may be expected to continue. The Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist, who have a somewhat similar problem, are meanwhile keeping their own counsel.

Today the Episcopalian situation seemed to be complicated further by the announcement of the resignation of Dr. Dickinson S. Miller, professor of apologetics at the General Theological Seminary and a dean of the church, who has relinquished his professorship, effective at the end of his term, to accept a professorship at Smith College. He resigned because, he said, he considered that the pastoral letter of the bishops committed the church to a conservatism which he could not honestly accept. Dr. Dickinson has been characterized as a "liberal."

Dr. Delaney's Opinion

The Rev. Dr. Selden Peabody Delaney, associate rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and editor of the American Church Monthly, a member of the high church school of thought, but in matters of doctrine and discipline undoubtedly of the same fundamentalist opinion as Bishop Manning, declared that the present situation is fraught with the possibility of a schism or defection of a large section of the Episcopal Church.

The New York Evening Post, referring editorially to the newspaper discussions of heresy trials, defiance of bishops and similar departures from clerical decorum, under the heading "Christian charity plus clarity" urges more light on the vexed subject and opines that, "so far as the fundamentalists, who defend the teaching of the virgin birth and bodily resurrection of Jesus, have slightly the better of the argument."

In the same issue of the Evening Post appears a letter from the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, who was said to have defied Bishop William T. Manning to bring him to trial for "heresy," in which Dr. Parks announced that the sermon in question, which he delivered last Sunday and which was said to have denied the virgin birth and resurrection, would be printed in its entirety and distributed broadcast next Sunday. Dr. Parks today disclaimed the reports that he had defied either Bishop Manning or the Episcopal creed.

It appears now that there will be no trial of the rector of fashionable St. Bartholomew's, who, with other modernists, came to the defense of the Rev. Mr. Lee W. Houston, the Texas clergyman, whose views precipitated the present agitation.

No "Open Denials"

Bishop Manning, on Feb. 8, last, discussing the anti-doctrinal statements attributed to the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the

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Auto and Fire Insurance Protection 1316-18 Citizens Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Immaculate Laundering

Is an essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman. Electric Sanitary Laundry Co. Pros. 2885 CLEVELAND

Broadcloth Shirts That Are New!

Finest of broadcloth with stripes or embroidered figures. New this season and an excellent gift \$5.50.

THE W. B. DAVIS CO. 327 EUCLID, CLEVELAND

Ascension, said that Dr. Grant had not "openly denied" the virgin birth or the resurrection, and that until he did so no charge of heresy could be against him. In the present controversy the modernists, who sustain the position taken by the Texas minister, do not definitely express disbelief in the Biblical statements regarding the origin and resurrection of Jesus, but merely declare their opinion that such belief is "not essential" to the faith of an Episcopalian. So far Bishop Manning has made no statement regarding the present controversy.

The pastoral letter dealing with the virgin birth, and which the Modernists, led by Dr. Parks, say they deprecate, was adopted by the Episcopal House of Bishops in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 4, and read in all Episcopal churches throughout the United States Dec. 9. It was issued, it was said, "as the result of formal requests by eminent laymen for advice and guidance."

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO SWISS SOIL

Soviets Refuse to Attend Conference Called by League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Russia's quarrel with Switzerland over the acquittal of Conrath who shot Vorovsky, the Bolshevik emissary at Lausanne, has caused a hitch in the League of Nations' plans for a conference on "the extension of the principles of the Washington naval treaty to the non-signatory states," which is fixed for Jan. 21. Invitations were sent out, not only to the Argentine, Chile, Denmark, Greece, Norway and Holland, which are members of the League, but to Russia and Turkey, which are not.

Russia has now accepted the invitation on condition that the sessions be not held in Switzerland, alleging that the Swiss Government gave "visible proof of its tolerance, equivalent to encouragement, to Vorovsky's murderers, thereby making it impossible for the Soviet Government to send any representative to Swiss territory."

It is hoped here that the hitch is only temporary, as Russia is the most important naval power invited to the conference and has always hitherto expressed its eagerness to participate. Representatives of the powers invited are to meet a subcommittee of the League's permanent advisory commission on naval disarmament, composed of representatives of Brazil, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Switzerland, and to prepare a draft convention. It is hoped that an international conference, to which all powers would be invited, whether they possess a navy or not, would follow later.

WEIL & SON INSURANCE EXPERTS

STANDARD PAID BROS. CLEVELAND Pros. 2040 Cent. 1040

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9705 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND GIFTS THAT LAST—CHRISTMAS CARDS

Universal Fuel Economizer

Saves from 10 to 50 per cent on the cost of fuel. Used in homes, apartment houses, hotels, and business property. Adaptable to coal, gas or oil.

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A Store where you may purchase Gifts for all the family. Quality—Service—Dependability

The Bailey Co.

CLEVELAND "The store for all the people"

L'Obeissante, French Steamer, Still Running After 50 Years

Half Century of Service Finds Historic Bus Well Able to Do Its 17 Miles Per Hour

In Le Mans, France, is a motor vehicle, which was built 50 years ago, and is still in service. Its claim of being the oldest motor vehicle in the world operating today, seems unlikely to meet with much opposition. The name itself L'Obeissante, would recall the habit in those days of naming individual vehicles in such a way as to make them notable in the country.

The construction of this machine must have been very fascinating to the people directly concerned. It seems that all the work was done at night in the shop of a man named Bollée, who was a bell maker by trade. He employed about 40 hands, and as the bell-making business was unusually good, not much time could be found during the day to work on the new motor wagon.

The construction of the car took about a year, and it made its first trip in 1873. It was a crude affair, looking for all the world like a steam roller, with the engine in the rear, and the body built facing toward the front, large enough to carry about 12 passengers comfortably. Much to the amazement of every one who was present, the bus ran about a mile on its first trip before it stopped from sheer inertia. The speed could be likened to a crawl, and if the facts could be checked, the slowest record for the mile was clocked on that first journey.

Each separate part had to be made specially, from the nut on the wheel to the boiler plates. M. Bollée was very much dissatisfied with the first boiler, as it did not get the head of steam he required, so the construction was changed almost entirely, with the result that, on the second trip, a journey of 19 miles was made without any mishap.

The first two trips as outlined proved that the car was satisfactory, and could be relied upon to make comparatively long distance journeys. Its feature was its handiness, and the remarkably easy method of control under ordinary conditions. Hence the name, for as the maker remarked, "Since it does all that it is told, why not call it 'the obedient'?" and so L'Obeissante it became and has remained to this day.

One of the outstanding features of the car was its central pivot steering by means of a vertical column wheel and chain connection, which was correct in theory and made it possible to hold the car without any difficulty even when running at the maximum speed of about 18 miles an hour. The boiler was at the rear, and there were two engines, each with two cylinders forming a very open V. There was a sliding gear change speed mechanism and chain drive to each of the rear wheels. This made it possible to turn in almost the length of the machine and was considered a wonderful feat at that time.

The wheels having nothing but steel rims, the menace of skidding was very great. What was probably the first motor car skid in the world took place in the streets of Le Mans, during one of the first trips of "L'Obeissante." The paving stones were very greasy, and suddenly without any warning, the machine turned completely around, and stopped, facing the direction from which it had come. There were 12 passengers aboard and the driver was much disturbed at the thought of what they might think of his control system. He was prepared to offer excuses, if necessary, but the passengers, who had supposed the skid to be part of the program, congratulated him on the wonderful ease with which the car could be turned.

125 Miles in 18 Hours

In 1875, M. Bollée made a trip from Le Mans to Paris, a distance of about 125 miles, in 18 hours. This is at the rate of about seven miles an hour, not very fast going. The first day in Paris every policeman stopped the car, but after the chief constable had been invited to ride, the entire police force was converted, and "L'Obeissante" had the right of way.

Structural difficulties were many in those days. The only available metals were cast iron, mild steel, and bronze. There were no special steels, no aluminum, no ball bearings, no rubber tires, and naturally no accessories. In consequence the machine built today along similar lines would weigh not more than a gross of 3000 pounds against over four tons then. It could hardly be called a comfortable, easy-riding vehicle under any conditions.

As an improvement over "L'Obeissante" another car was built called La Manuelle, with the engine under the bonnet at front, similar to modern practice. This latter car is now used as a driver for machinery in one of the large French factories, but it is worthy of note that "L'Obeissante" has covered 10,000 miles without any of its essential parts being changed. The chains and steel tires have needed replacement but all other parts, even the cushions, are still in good condition. It has been proposed to run "L'Obeissante" over the road from Le Mans to Paris in October, 1925, as a feature of the Paris Salon, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first trip.

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VERAGOOD VANILLA FLAVOR

Fine for Cakes, Puddings, Candies, etc. Absolutely Non-Alcoholic. Will not bake or cook out. Six-ounce bottle 60c. All orders promptly filled, care of.

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Albert's Hair Shop

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CRANE'S

1132 Euclid Ave. 1507 Euclid Ave. 10203 Euclid Ave. Hotel Cleveland CLEVELAND

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NEW YORK ROTARY HONORS MISS WALD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The first service medal to be conferred by the New York Rotary Club was recently awarded to Lillian D. Wald, institutor of the Henry Street Settlement, "in recognition of her lifelong service to the world as sociologist, organizer and publicist." The medal is awarded to "recognize true service and to stimulate public interest in that form of service which consists in giving one's self for humanity." In bestowing the medal upon Miss Wald, Raymond J. Kneppel said:

Social service, maternity service, and educational activities, in more than 15 centers in Manhattan; clubs and classes; gymnasiums, playgrounds and summer camps form but a few of the ramifications of the Henry Street Settlement.

MAYFIELD INQUIRERS NAMED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A subcommittee of five to investigate charges of excessive election expenditures, filed against Charles E. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas, was appointed today by the Senate Elections Committee. The inquiry will begin after the holidays. Composing the subcommittee are: Senators Spencer, Missouri, Ernst, Kentucky, and Greene, Vermont. Republicans, and King, Utah, and Neely, West Virginia, Democrats.

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Free service for planning the furnishing of home. THE KOCH COMPANY 10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland Opposite East 10th Street

Shopping by Mail and Telephone

If it is impossible for you to do your holiday shopping in person in this establishment, you may have every assurance that your mail and telephone orders will be promptly filled by trained shoppers, even in the last busy days of holiday preparation.

Upon your request, price tags will be removed and each purchase, attractively wrapped in a gift box, mailed without extra charge to the address you specify.

The Halle Bros Co.

CLEVELAND

JEBUSITE POTTERY IS FOUND AT MILLO

Fortress Identified by Scarab Seal of the Twelfth Dynasty on Archaeological Find

[A fifth article on "The City of David," by Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, is here reprinted from the London Daily Telegraph. Earlier articles were published in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 10, 21, 30, and Dec. 7.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The following telegram has been received from Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, chief of the joint expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund and the Daily Telegraph, for the excavation of the City of David on Mt. Opel, in Jerusalem:

Found early Canaanite Mycenaean pottery, among which jar handle with twelfth dynasty scarab sealing. Discovery of Jebusite fortress is confirmed.

This message, in conjunction with Professor Macalister's preceding telegram, "Report discovery Jebusite north wall with tower," means that the veil has been lifted from one of the most fascinating historical problems which interest mankind. We now can positively say that Professor Macalister has discovered the ancient city of the Jebusites, the Millo, which was already centuries old when David took it about 1000 B. C. It is these Jebusites, who lived in Palestine for many hundreds of years before the Jews came there, of whom it is said in Genesis, chapter 10, verse 15, that they descended from Canaan, son of Ham, the son of Noah.

The importance of the find of the jar handle with the seal of the Twelfth Egyptian Dynasty cannot be overestimated. Professor Macalister mentions this find in his telegram to show the value he attaches to it, for it makes it possible to fix the date of the stratum in which the remarkable remains have been discovered. The Twelfth Dynasty of the co-called Theban line reigned more than 20 centuries before Christ. These were powerful and successful Pharaohs, all these Amenhoteps and Usermats of the Twelfth Dynasty, mighty builders and conquerors whose possessions reached beyond the Nile Cataracts and far into Asia.

The spades and picks of Professor Macalister's workmen are now turning over the ground trodden by King David and by the ancestors of the Jebusites he conquered. The importance attached to the present excavations is indicated by the comment of the Manchester Guardian on Nov. 21, that "even the pomp of Tut-ank-amen would be no greater discovery than the laying bare of this strong place which David himself captured."

Christmas Special

Philadelphia brick ice cream with a grape sherbet center in the shape of a Christmas bell.

Telling's

UNEQUALLED QUALITY ICE CREAM CLEVELAND

Christmas Gifts

Whether it's a Diamond worth thousands, a string of pearls, an inexpensive bit of beautiful leather, or one of the hundreds of new trinkets assembled, people of good taste are sure to find several gift problems solved in this establishment.

Service during these busy days is intelligent and helpful.

DIAMONDS PEARLS JEWELRY WATCHES LEATHER GOODS FINE CHINA CRYSTAL

Unusual Christmas Cards

The COWELL-HUBBARD Co.

Euclid Ave. at 15th St. CLEVELAND, O.

Famine Prices for Food in Berlin Result from Attempt to Steady Mark

While Prices Continue to Soar, Wages Lag, and Those Who Earn \$6 a Week Count Themselves Fortunate

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The population of Berlin woke up this morning to find the streets thickly covered with the first snow of the season, and suddenly realized that winter had come, a full month before its scheduled time. Nowadays snow means the necessity of possessing good shoes, warm clothing, nourishing food, coal to heat the home and a spare penny to ride in a street car to the office or workshop. But very few are in possession of these things, and most are entering into this winter completely unprepared.

Prices in Germany are from two to five times as high as before the war and two and three times as high as in England and other countries. Wages, on the other hand, have not yet reached their peace standards. Prices since the war have been considerably in advance of wages in Germany, owing to the never-ceasing fall of the mark, which caused prices to skyrocket while wages dragged behind. But never before has the difference between the two been felt to such a degree as since the Reichsbank began artificially to stabilize the mark and the Government made the attempt to introduce a stable currency.

Paper Mark Still Current

Today all shops in Berlin are beginning to price their articles in gold again, but since the new stable currency known as the Rentenmark has not yet been issued in sufficient quantities to satisfy the money market's demand, the paper mark is still being used as a means of payment. Every day the newspapers publish in their business section the value of the gold mark expressed in paper money and the gold prices in the shops are then multiplied by this figure.

Things, however, are made more complicated by the fact that the Reichsbank a few weeks ago began to hold the mark on an artificially high level, irrespective of its real value on the international money market. While in New York, for instance, a person will receive about 12,000,000,000,000 paper marks to the dollar, the banks in Berlin will pay out only 4,000,000,000,000 and some odd millions, as is the case just at present. This was very soon found out by the shopkeepers, for while they were receiving gold prices multiplied by the German rate of exchange of the mark, they had to refill their stocks at the international rate of exchange, otherwise the importers, the wholesale dealers and even the farmers refused to sell their goods to them. All shops have, therefore, speedily raised their gold prices, until today prices are above pre-war quotations and, figured on this artificial rate of exchange, considerably higher than in other countries. Wages and salaries, however, are paid according to the insufficient

Prices Continually Rising

In Germany today a pound of ham costs 10 gold marks, or, at the artificial rate of exchange (which is the only legal and valid rate here), \$2.50; a pound of meat costs about 50 cents; a fowl weighing two pounds costs more than \$2. A loaf of black bread weighing four pounds costs \$80,000,000,000 marks, or more than 20 cents; cheese costs \$1 a pound and apples 50 cents a pound. The same high prices apply to clothing, household expenses, fuel, and everything else. Salaries and wages, on the other hand, are in no proportion to these prices. Persons who earn as much as \$6 a week count themselves fortunate. To these the buying of a newspaper, or a small cake of chocolate, or going to a motion picture theater long ago became a luxury. It is quite a common sight to see someone trying to read a newspaper somebody else is holding. In most cases wages will barely buy the most necessary foodstuffs.

Where the people obtain the money to buy clothing is hard to say. Most wear their old clothes until the very last thread is worn through. Young girls of the middle classes, such as shop girls, typists and others, long ago accustomed themselves to receiving clothes from wealthy friends. That this is not increasing the moral standard of a nation goes without saying.

But the question arises: Where is a girl to obtain the money to buy a pair of shoes for the winter when she earns \$4 a week, and a pound of meat alone costs 80 cents? Meat is a rare dish on the table of the average family in Berlin, and margarine and an inferior kind of jam have long ago taken the place of butter. Milk is scarce and eggs are not to be had. Oftentimes there is a shortage of bread, then a scarcity of potatoes, and at times there will be no meat in the butchers' shops. A pending change in the Government's artificial rate of exchange is often the reason for the shortage of one article or the other. The shop owners will then hold back their goods in order to obtain the higher prices of the next day which the people must pay with their gold wages.

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MAKING OF SUCCESSFUL HOMES CALLED BIG NATIONAL PROBLEM

Dr. Andrews Tells Extension Workers Careful Consideration of Factors Is of Vital Concern

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special).—Asserting that clarifying in the mind of the public the factors which bear upon home life is "our most important national problem," Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews of Columbia University told the extension workers here yesterday that "a great many young people have not the courage to assume the responsibilities of home builders, under present conditions of high rents and high cost of food," and that "sometimes we shall look back upon this period with regret."

Dr. Andrews said that "the home is the center of our economic life," and that "making a living for a family is the greatest vocation of mankind." He asked for a more careful consideration of the things which make homes successful and permanent, and declared that this was of more vital concern to the nation than a great many other things upon which inquiry had turned.

The speaker pointed out that even the accumulated industrial capital was founded upon the savings of families and that half of the work of the world was done in the homes. Yet little real work has been done, he said, to clarify in the mind of the public the factors which bear upon home life.

Farm Home Surveys
The value of farm home surveys in supplying this much-needed information upon rural homes was discussed by Miss Grace E. Freysinger, field agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, who told of effective work along this line which had been done in other sections. She said that the experience gained had been sufficient to make possible a great improvement in methods of doing the work and she outlined the most successful methods which have been evolved for gathering accurate information.

Many western farmers will keep on growing wheat, even if the crop continues to sell at a price too low to return a fair payment for the labor involved, declared R. F. Taber, extension professor of farm management at the Ohio State University. Professor Taber explained that wheat was fitted into the mid-western plan of crop rotation and that no good substitute had been found. Furthermore, the wheat crop is sown and harvested at seasons when there is little other work which the farmer can do which will return an adequate pay for his labor. It is therefore improbable that there will be any wide fluctuations in the acreage of wheat grown in the west, he said.

Need of Statistics
Such conditions must have a distinct bearing upon the work of those who are attempting to correct the present condition of overproduction in the wheat-growing industry, and Professor Taber pointed out the desirability of collecting detailed statistics on farming sections, statistics which would show not only crop production but the relation of each crop to the agriculture of that region and to incomes on the farms under consideration. Until more information of this kind is available, they will be handicapped in their efforts to help bring about necessary agricultural readjustments.

He said that farmers themselves had no means of knowing what conditions were prevalent in neighborhoods other than their own, and made a plea for the more careful collection and study of agricultural data of all kinds as a necessary preliminary to organized efforts to improve conditions surrounding the production of the nation's food supply.

In the evening the extension workers dined together at the college dining hall and Miss Bess Rowe, field editor of The Farmer's Wife, a national magazine, called attention to the rural press as an able assistant in disseminating information to farmers and their families. Clyde W. Warburton, national director of the extension service, United States Department of Agriculture outlined the work which the extension service is doing all over the country to lead the way to a better agriculture and to a more satisfying rural life.

Music, Theaters and Art

Paderewski

Paderewski, in his first concert of the season at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, played his own Variations and Fugue op. 23; Beethoven's sonata in E flat major and Liszt's in B minor; Chopin's Ballade in F minor, Nocturne in D flat and Scherzo in B flat minor; and Rubinstein's A minor Barcarolle and Valse Caprice.

We wonder if young Mr. Cowell has heard Paderewski play. If not, he should do so, for he would learn that a pianist of sufficient strength and dexterity can achieve with 10 fingers all the effects the Californian thinks obtainable only with the palm of the hand or the whole forearm. Of course it means pounding; but we must accept a little pounding from Paderewski for the sake of much inspired playing. In the variations and fugue there was a great deal of this pianistic obscenity. Also there was much virtuosity, and an astonishing exhibition of endurance on the part of both player and audience. The work has a large number of excellent stopping places, and would benefit if advantage were taken of one of the early ones. There seems no good reason why a great pianist should prove that he can compose at length in a musical form that seldom has more than technical interest even in the hands of a great composer. Rubinstein made a similar mistake.

The musical services of Liszt, his contribution to pianism, his development of the symphonic poem, above all his support of Wagner and other men of genius are beyond dispute. With all his manifold abilities Liszt never quite freed himself of the taint of the charlatan. The B minor sonata, much favored of pianists, has moments of the selfless devotion to music that characterized Liszt at his greatest, and these yesterday received inspiring revelation. Unhappily, it has also arid stretches that not even Paderewski's genius can make fertile. The feeling was inescapable yesterday that the great pianist was squandering his powers on undeserving material in his own composition, in Rubinstein's and in the greater part of the Liszt sonata.

It was in the interpretation of the nobility of Beethoven, the poetry of Chopin, that the nobility and the poetry of the interpreter's own nature stood revealed. The Beethoven op. 27, No. 1, having been written early in what is loosely known as the composer's second period, has not, of course, the upswelling grandeur of the later sonatas played here last year by Paderewski. Nevertheless, his inspiration was in conspicuous contrast yesterday to the dullness of the numbers already mentioned, and the player, as always with Beethoven, rose above virtuosity and made himself one with the composer. The limpid loveliness of the andante passages, the agitated questing of the allegros, revealed the soul of the artist in eternal search of beauty.

In the Chopin section, again, the message, not the playing, was the end. Interpreter joined hands with composer to express the tender melancholy or the fiery pride of the Polish

The Windsor Players

Members of the Windsor Players of the Windsor Mountain Art Colony presented last evening in Union Hall, Boston, under the direction of Miss Viola Boach of the Boston Stock Company and director of dramatics at the colony, scenes from plays by Shakespeare and Barrie, and Bizet's "Carmen," together with local selections and interpretative Spanish dancing. The work of the colony was explained by members of the faculty.

Clarence White's Photographs

At Harold Vinal's Bookshop on Mount Vernon Street, photographs from platinum plates by Clarence White are on view. Mr. White by a process of underdeveloping and overdeveloping with the aid of a screen, achieves a quality that is free of the usual mechanical evenness of tone and surface in photographs. The areas have a textural surface that approaches aquatint or delicate Japanese wash drawings.

The Swiss Alps make an unusually adaptable subject for photography, with contrasts of the sunny side of snow with velvety black of deep crevasses, and the fantastic contours of peaks and ranges in sharp silhouette. Mr. White, in emphasizing the poetic character of landscape, interprets nature metaphorically. "The Dragon," with its expressive lineal dentulations, connotes the character of the animal. "Curtain" is a dim-white cloud of utterable delicacy. "Backdrop," with its rhythmic undulations, seems to have the precocious arrangement of a con-

temporary mystical stage setting. "Perspective" is as self-conscious in tonal emphasis as it is in name. "Hallelucination" gives a definite sensation of rising helix.

Mr. White, in some of these prints, conclusively merits the inclusion of photography in the fine arts. By application of his own hand to the mechanical results of the camera, he has achieved prints comparable in their individuality and beauty to etching and drawing.

HAVERHILL AIMS TO FOSTER PEACE

Factions in Shoe Industry to Have Get-Together Dinner

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special).—Following close upon the signing of the peace agreement between the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, the Chamber of Commerce today is planning to secure for this city the greatest favorable publicity possible. The citizens' committee was the important factor that brought the contending factions together and made the adoption of the peace pact possible.

An immediate feature of the new publicity campaign is to be a get-together banquet, at which both the union and the manufacturers will be represented. Frederick W. Mansfield, counsel for the shoe workers' union, has accepted an invitation to be present and address the gathering, speaking from the standpoint of labor and the committee is seeking to procure one of the big men of the Nation connected with the employment of labor, to speak from the employers' standpoint.

Every effort is to be exerted by leading representatives of the manufacturers and the union to foster the good feeling that now prevails, and it will be the endeavor of the Chamber of Commerce to seek to maintain harmonious relations between the employers and employees.

Publicity of the get-together movement throughout the country, it is believed, will impress the people that Haverhill is in an excellent position to turn out shoes under peaceful conditions.

VIRGINIA CHAPTER IS 196TH IN STATE

Eastern Star Grants Dispensation to New Dorchester Body

Organization of the one hundred and ninety-sixth chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts will be completed tonight when Cleson S. Curtice, Grand Patron, will institute Virginia Chapter in the Eastern Star Temple, Dorchester. Officers of Hadassah Chapter will exemplify the initiatory work on a limited number of the 30 charter members who have not as yet received the degrees. The full list of 48 charter members will be obligated by Mr. Curtice, who will present the new chapter with its dispensation from the Grand Chapter, under which it will work until constituted six months hence.

Officers of Virginia Chapter, who will be named formally tonight, are: Alice G. Knowlton, worthy matron; Charles H. Sargent, worthy patron; Elizabeth Comer, Past Matron; Hadassah Chapter, Associate Matron; George A. Sargent, Chaplain; Marion Hunter Hale, Secretary; Marian Kennedy, Conductress; Alice Mathews, Associate Conductress; Harriett M. Sargent, Chaplain; Sara Olive Smith, Marshal; Catherine Hall, Organist; Mildred Blair, Adah; Catherine McKenzie, Ruth; Annie H. Tucker, Esther; Mildred Harris, Martha; Marion Hall, Electa; Mary Young, Warder, and Charles T. Smith, Sentinel.

The second Monday of each month will be the regular meeting night. Mr. Curtice and Jane Gray Payzant, Grand Matron, will address the members of the new chapter following the ceremonies. The officers will be installed officially at the constitution ceremony, when the charter is presented. If the work of the chapter is satisfactory during the dispensation period.

MAINE HISTORICAL WORK INCORPORATED

DOVER-FOXROCK, Me., Dec. 20 (Special).—Sprague's Journal of Maine History, a publication founded in 1913 by John Francis Sprague, and devoted to collection of data on Maine people, places and historic events, has been incorporated. Frank E. Guernsey of this town is president; Mr. Sprague, treasurer; Mrs. Eva C. Mason, clerk; directors, Arthur G. Staples, editor; Lewiston; Augustus O. Thompson; Augusta, state Superintendent of Schools; Henry R. Dunnack, Augusta, State Librarian; Bertram F. Packard, state School Deputy and writer on Maine historical matters; William B. Kendall and W. L. Bonney, both of Bowdoinham; Ray Fellows, Bangor; George C. Wing, Jr., Auburn; Judge Clarence Hale, Portland and Willis E. Parsons, Dover-Foxcroft.

BUILDING COMMITTEE TURNS BACK FUNDS

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special).—The Memorial Auditorium building commission, in charge of the erection of a new auditorium in Lowell, has turned back to the city the balance of money expended.

In granting the commission the right to return the balance unexpended, the city council gave substantial evidence of its appreciation, and appointed a committee of three to draw up resolutions to be presented to the commissioners.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 20

THE Italian press comments at length on the signature to the draft statutes by Tangier, emphasizing the importance of the fact that the Spanish representative only gave his signature conditionally—subject to ratification by his Government. Senator Tittoni, who as Italian Ambassador in Paris negotiated the Franco-Italian agreements signed in 1912 and 1916, contributed last night an article on the Tangier question, disclosing a letter received from Aristide Briand, who says the above-mentioned agreements referred only to "that part of Morocco under French influence." Dissatisfaction is expressed here that Italy, which has been a shareholder in Tangier company since its foundation, was excluded from the distribution of ex-enemy shares. It should, however, be remembered that there is a special clause in the Treaty of Versailles, by which all enemy property in Morocco passed into the hands of the Sultan, who, therefore, obtained the German holding of 20 per cent and the Austrian holding of 3 per cent.

The first number of a review entitled Rivista d'Italia e d'America, recently published in Rome, contains an interesting article by H. Nelson Gay on America and Fascist Italy. The writer recalls that when the Medici expelled the Medici from Florence, the harbor of Genoa and made possible the complete triumph of Garibaldi's Sicilian campaign it sailed under American colors. The American Consul at Genoa himself pulled the halcyons that hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the flag, and the three vessels constituting the expedition bore the names Washington, Franklin, and Oregon. A year later, President Lincoln solicited the aid of Garibaldi in the supreme hour of America's national test and offered him the grade of major-general in the forces of the United States, with the command of an army marshaled in defense of liberty and the American Union. Nelson Gay sincerely trusts that with a mutual understanding based on the past national idea of both countries Italo-American relations will be greatly improved.

Among the many schemes which the Government has planned for the adornment of Rome the one which has pleased the Romans most is that of erecting a new quarter of public buildings. The idea is to copy the style of the ancient Romans, the most important buildings together and to restore Rome to the splendors of its past. Besides the erection of a great Arch of Triumph there will be built new markets, Government offices, an athletic stadium, and a public forum where open-air meetings will be held. In the meantime, as a step toward the bettering of the aesthetic conditions of Rome, most of the principal streets have been newly paved by special asphalt tile flooring which, although doing away with the traditional cobbles of Italian towns, improves greatly the comfort and the appearance of the streets.

The route of the cable which is to link Italy with the United States is to be modified, because the Portuguese Government has not conceded the landing point of the cable. The Italian Telegraph & Cable Company has announced that its capital of 200,000,000 lire has been subscribed and steps have now been taken to lay the cable either at Cadiz or the Canaries. It is anticipated that the consent of the Spanish Government, in view of the friendly relations now existing between Spain and Italy, will easily be gained. The section between the United States and the Canaries or Cadiz will be laid by the Western Union Company.

The Spanish sovereigns will always remember with delight the magnificent reception they had in Florence, where both Palazzo Pitti and Palazzo Vecchio were furnished and entirely decorated in the fifteenth century style. The furniture, tapestries, candles and pictures which were scattered in museums were replaced in their original places, so that the sovereigns might say they had lived under conditions similar to those when Eleanor of Toledo married the Medicean Grand Duke Cosimo I. For the special reception at Palazzo Vecchio the dominant feature was the total absence of electric light. The stupendous halls were lighted by huge candelabra of massive chased silver. The guard of honor which was placed at the disposal of the sovereigns was chosen from the company whose uniform was designed by Michael Angelo. It was the intention of the guests also to appear at the reception in the costume of the period, but the shortness of the time did not admit of the plan being put into effect.

The prolonged negotiations between the Italian Seamen's Union and the Federation of Shipowners for a new pact regulating wages, hours and insurance, have been brought to an end and many clauses of the pact have been made binding. Signor, the Government commissioner for the mercantile marine, has in vain endeavored to persuade the shipowners' representatives to accept certain conditions put forward by the representatives.

LIMIT IS SEEN ON REALTY TAX

Commissioner Says Other Sources Must Be Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20 (Special).—Real estate is carrying practically all of the tax burden it may be expected to bear and additional means of raising money by taxation must be found, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Rhode Island Tax Officials' Association at its twelfth annual meeting here yesterday.

Except from the revenue derived from motor vehicle taxation the enormous increase in the costs of roads and schools had been met in the past 10 years by adding to the taxation of real estate, Mr. Long asserted, in claiming that the limit had been reached. He said that the tax on intangible property is impractical because large holders of property of this character are inclined to conceal their liabilities while smaller holders pay the bulk of the tax.

Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, who welcomed the association, called to the attention of the tax officials the fact that while the Nation had doubled its debt the city of Providence had increased its debt only from \$11,000,000 to \$13,000,000 between 1914 and 1923. This, he said, is a testimonial to the integrity and ability of the city's tax officials.

RADIO AMATEURS HEAR FROM MARCONI

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—A cablegram from Senator Guglielmo Marconi, congratulating the radio amateurs of the United States for having spanned the Atlantic Ocean in the first two-way short-wave radio communication, was received here yesterday by Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League. The message was in answer to one from Mr. Maxim in which the A. R. R.

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L. presented its respects to the inventor by means of amateur transoceanic stations: Senator Marconi wired as follows:

Please accept my thanks and appreciation, which I offer you and all concerned for your cordial message, transmitted and received by amateur radio stations.

The greetings were sent to Marconi shortly after amateurs of France and England established first two-way communication with stations in Connecticut operated by Kenneth B. Warner, secretary of the league; F. H. Schnell, traffic manager, both of West Hartford; and John Reinartz of South Manchester, Conn. Reliable communication has been maintained regularly across the ocean ever since on 100-meter wave lengths.

JAILED DRINKERS FEWER SINCE 1914

Large Decrease in New York Commitments for Intoxication Reported to Commission

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP).—Despite an increase in the number of persons committed last year to county jails and New York City Department of Correction institutions, charged with intoxication, there was a decrease in the number committed to penitentiaries and a great decrease in the total number committed to all institutions as compared with pre-war years, according to the annual report of institutional officials to the State Prison Commission made public today.

Compared with the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1914, the report indicated the commitments to county jails in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, decreased about 52 per cent. The commitments to New York City institutions decreased about 79 per cent and to penitentiaries about 75 per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1922, reports showed there were 3276 men and 134 women, or about 12.6 per cent of the total commitments, received at county jails, while in the year ending June 30, 1923, there were 6359 men and 253 women, or about 24.1 per cent of the total commitments, received.

New York City institutions in 1922 received 1752 men and 47 women, or about 3.7 per cent of the total commitments. In 1923, 2370 men and 557 women, or about 5.1 per cent, were received.

Intoxication sent 2123 men and 92 women, or about 35 per cent of the total, to penitentiaries during 1922. In 1923 the institutions received 1752 men and 102 women, or 24.7 per cent of the total.

FACILITIES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN DEMANDED

GRANSTON, R. I., Dec. 20 (Special).—Members of the Parent-Teacher Association have raised an issue by informing the school committee that they will withdraw their children from school unless the city either keeps the roads passable this winter or provides means of transportation for the children. In support of their contention that the city must make it possible for the children to attend school is the authority of Walter E. Ranger, state Commissioner of Education, who says the law gives him the right to require the city to furnish transportation to children.

Granston is a city of approximately 30,000, large in area and with between 175 and 200 miles of roads. Much of this highway, except for the main streets and roads, remains closed all winter for lack of provision for their being kept open. The action is expected to force the city to consent to provide means for facilitating the travel of children to the outlying communities.

NEW COURTHOUSE PROPOSED

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special).—The Middlesex County Commissioners intend to sponsor a bill to be presented to the next session of the Legislature that will provide for a new district courthouse to be built in Lowell, to cost about \$125,000.

SALES CLASS STARTED

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20 (Special).—A class in sales problems held under the direction of the university extension division of the state Department of Education has been established in this city. More than 100 merchants, business men, executives and salesmen are enrolled.

ANTHONY MEDALS AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 20 (Special).—The first of the annual awards of the Anthony medals for excellence in English composition in high schools have been awarded in Technical High School. The winners are Everett J. Woodmansey, Jr., writing on "How Our Students Should Help in the Government of Technical High School," and Miss Helen M. Sheldon on "The Teacher's Desk Becomes Reminiscent."

What is Your Preference?

SOME say, "In the shell—it's such fun cracking them." Others say, "Shelled—it makes them so much easier to eat and eat and eat." And then again others say, "Salted!—Oh! by all means salted—it adds so to their delectable zest and savor."

But all say, "Charles S. Cash's mee-tee Nuts—in the shell, shelled or salted"—in the stockings, on the tree and everywhere for Christmas—unexcelled in Quality. Special offer—of beautifully ornamented boxes of delectable nuts and sweet meats at \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8—delivery free within 300 miles.

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GLORIFYING PEACE IN TEXTBOOKS, AIM

Dr. Owen Says Association for Peace Education Would Chronicle Amity, Not War

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Glorification of war occupies a surprisingly large place in American elementary school textbooks subjected to close examination by the Association for Peace Education, declared Dr. William B. Owen here yesterday. Dr. Owen has accepted the presidency of the new peace association to carry on the work for world amity which he conspicuously forwarded while president of the National Education Association, at the San Francisco convention.

"We have done in this inquiry into history textbooks what I think has never been attempted before," said Dr. Owen to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

We have made an evaluation on the basis of good or bad. We have made an evaluation on the basis of quality. We have measured in half a dozen or more textbooks the amount of space given to peace and the space given to war. The result is surprising, yet no one can quarrel with the facts. There are, there are, so many inches, so many lines.

The work was done carefully by experts, the report has been written, and it is now awaiting publication. Incidentally or accidentally, a vast amount of the glorification of war has got into the school books. We want to see that intentionally this education on war is displaced by education, not for pacifism, but for peace.

The society proposes to seek out a rational basis for peace education. In discussion of this question with Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, he made the significant remark that histories of battles have always been much concerned with the causes of war but had given little attention to its consequences. That vital phase of war we want to look into.

We shall, if it works out, have a systematic investigation of the results of war made with the assistance of experts. This information will be placed at the disposal of whatever bodies or organizations care to use it. Here, again, there can be no point of dispute. The facts as to the results of war are facts. They form an essential part of the study of peace.

William J. Barthol, principal of the Crane Technical High School of Chicago, declared at yesterday's meeting that education had to go from America to the other nations. Citing a complaint of his own nine-year-old daughter against histories of battles in her school books, he said such material should give place to that of great movements of history.

Private Harold R. Peat is executive secretary of the Association for Peace Education, which has its headquarters in Chicago.

NEW CLUB PROPOSED

STORIS, Conn., Dec. 20 (Special).—Formation of a Blue and White Club, an organization to be composed of sophomores whose chief duty would be to entertain visiting athletic teams and extend to the visitors the courtesies of the college, is under discussion in the Student Senate of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Under the plan to sophomores would be elected by the Student Senate subject to ratification by the sophomore class.

TRUCK LICENSE-PLATE OFFICE

To speed up the delivery of automobile license plates to owners of fleets of five or more trucks, a branch office of the state Registry of Motor Vehicles will be opened tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in Room 248, South Station, to remain open until after Jan. 1. Applications for individual licenses will not be accepted. Opening of this office is expected to relieve the congestion at Commonwealth Pier.

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SPANIARDS DELAY ACTIVE MEASURES

"Little Parliament" Proposed to Provide Solutions for Prob- lems Submitted to It

MADRID, Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—In view of the evident disposition of some of the politicians of the old régime to assume the aggressive at the first favorable opportunity, it is understood that the directorate has determined on strong repressive measures whenever there is any such indication. This is stated in the newspapers, which pass through the military censorship.

Little Parliament Proposed
It is significant that ideas as to what may best be substituted for the Directorate in the near or comparatively near future are being ventilated in the censored journals, which means that the Directorate passively approves. Most interest and significance attach to a detailed proposition appearing in a new newspaper supporting the Directorate, according to which a little parliament would be established, preliminary to again attempting real parliamentary government. This little parliament would be commissioned to provide concrete solutions to problems set before it, and would be composed mainly of producers, manufacturers, workers and intellectuals; and the representatives, numbering in all about 100, would be elected by their own classes. This "Parlamento Chico" would be subject to the Directorate in all things, and none of its decisions would be binding, but would apparently be passed on to the Directorate in the form of reports. It would therefore be little more than a commission of inquiry and recommendation.

The imprisonment of alcaldes and secretaries, treasurers and members of municipal councils still proceeds on an extensive scale, particularly in Murcia, where Señor La Cierva is said to have exercised control, but comment is made on the circumstances that when the King and the Dictator recently passed through on their way to Cartagena for the Cavite and Santiago celebrations they were very gracious to a petitioner who is one of La Cierva's leading men. There is no mention of prosecution of any Conservative ex-ministers, although it is alleged that they were as deeply involved in Moroccan policy and consequences as others.

Poetic Justice for Alcaldes
Meanwhile prison accommodation for alcaldes and others is lacking. It is remarked that, whatever may be done in other directions, poetic justice is now being meted out to the alcaldes in the matter of the condition of the prisons, which has long been disgraceful in the extreme, the sanitary and hygienic conditions being as bad as possible. In answer to periodical agitation on the subject in the past the burden of the answer of the alcaldes has always been that the prisons were quite good enough for the people who had to be put in them.

The various commendable destructive measures by the Directorate are now necessarily less numerous than recently, but constructive ideas and plans still lag. It is pointed out that though the most crying need in Spain is education, this subject has not yet been touched upon, and apparently no policy exists. Although gambling in its various forms is being vigorously suppressed, the state lotteries are apparently more flourishing than ever, and the big Christmas lottery is already being propagated with the utmost zeal and enthusiasm, reports from Barcelona and elsewhere indicating that a record success with it may be anticipated.

News of a remarkable action by the Directorate officials comes from Tolosa. The football season in Spain is now in full swing, and occasionally the spectators become violently excited. In consequence of the scenes that took place recently on the Beragu football field at Tolosa, the Civil Governor has given orders that the ground shall be closed for three months and the executive fined 1000 pesetas and warned that in the event of the offense being repeated the ground will be closed for a year, or even permanently. This interference of the Directorate in the domain of sport has caused a sensation.

BOMBAY LEAGUE GIVES MILL HANDS TRAINING

BOMBAY, Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A few years ago, the Bombay Social Service League formulated a scheme for the establishment of a working men's institute, with a view to providing a center for activities for the spread of education among

the working classes, for supplying facilities for their recreation, and for giving them assistance in organizing themselves for their economic improvement by means of co-operation. With the help of the generous public, the scheme materialized last year, and the institute has been carrying on a number of activities for the well-being of the laboring classes.

A technical school for the training of mill hands is a part of the scheme, for which the building is now ready. It is intended to assist in the diffusion of elementary knowledge and technical skill among the rank and file of the mill workers, whose inefficiency is a serious drawback to the industry at present. It will provide the mill owners with workmen better equipped to do their work, and, on the other hand, will also enable the workmen to improve their prospects.

RUSSIAN STATE BANK STRONGER

Introduction of Chervontsi Made Possible the Extension of Foreign Business

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian State Bank has now existed for two years. During its first year the bank was obliged to contend with the most serious difficulties. The only currency at that time was the rapidly depreciating paper ruble, which was naturally a very poor medium for carrying on credit operations. Foreign banks looked askance upon the new institution; and it was only possible to open up international relations with banks in Germany and in Sweden.

During the second year the position of the bank was notably improved and strengthened. The stable chervonet, or banknote, adequately guaranteed by gold and supplies of foreign exchange, became the regular medium for Russian business transactions.

Credit Operations Grow
At the beginning of the second year the credit and foreign exchange operations of the bank represented a value of a little more than \$22,000,000. Now these same operations represent a value of a little more than \$250,000,000. Eighty-four per cent of the State Bank's credit goes to state industries and 10.2 per cent to co-operative organizations. The bank now has at its disposal sufficient quantities of gold and foreign exchange to safeguard and extend the issue of chervontsi. At the beginning of its third year of activity the bank is capitalized at \$25,000,000.

The State Bank has made steady progress in the field of foreign relations. Direct connection with America has been established through the Guaranty Trust Company, the Public National Bank of New York, and several other institutions. This connection was made possible by decisions of American courts establishing the inviolability of the State Bank funds in America and by the action of the American State Department in permitting the resumption of money transfers to Russia. The average monthly number of such transfers from America to Russia is now 15,000.

Relations With Lloyd's
The State Bank has also established regular relations with such important British banking houses as Lloyd's and Barclay's. Lloyd's Bank alone bought \$500,000 chervontsi, representing a value of about \$4,000,000 last year. The entire turnover on the transactions carried on through the British banks amounted to more than \$10,000,000 and \$36,000,000. Connections have also been established with Holland, Denmark, Austria, Turkey, Italy, Hungary, and other European and Asiatic countries. Because of Russia's grain exports to France, a need for closer banking relations between the two countries has made itself manifest, and Mr. Scheinman, the president of the State Bank, recently visited France and carried on negotiations looking to this end.

The bank has financed important imports of cotton, wool, and rubber to a value of over \$35,000,000. In general it is apt to play a leading rôle in financing Russia's foreign trade. The State Bank now has 271 provincial branches. These subsidiary banks are organized on a basis of decentralization and are given the right to deal directly with foreign institutions.

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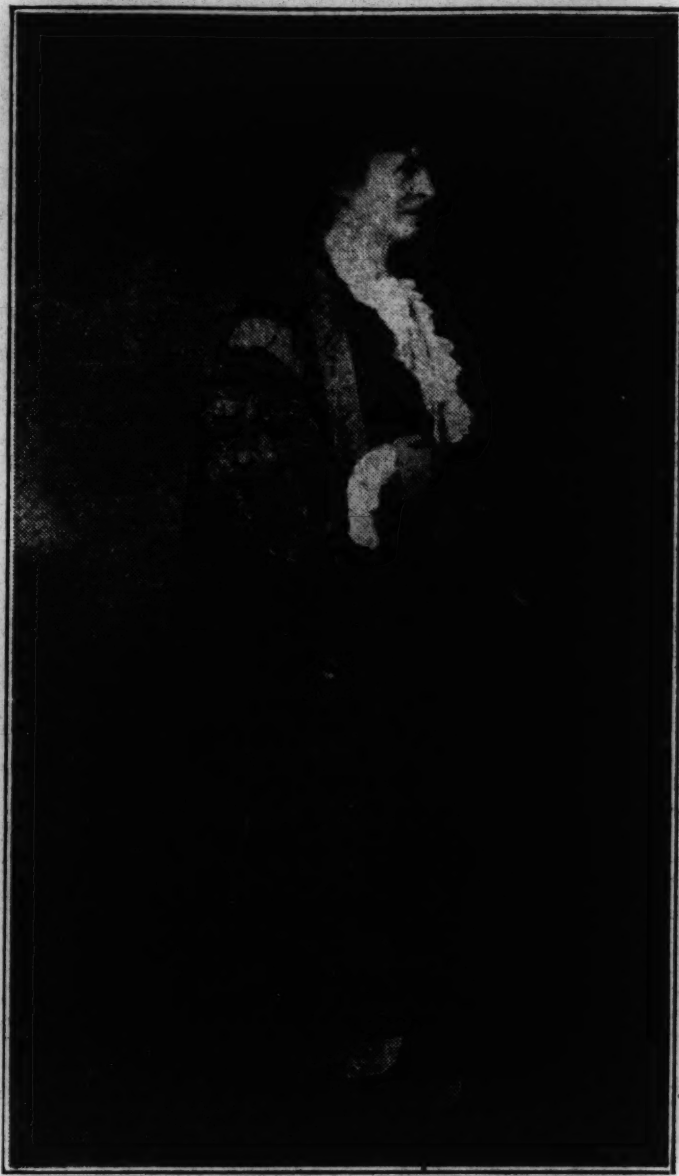
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Ethel M. Colman
Lord Mayor of Norwich

NORWICH HONORS WOMAN EXECUTIVE

Daughter and Sister of Former Mayors, She Has Keen In- terest in Civic Affairs

NORWICH, Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Norwich, the ancient capital of East Anglia, described by George Borrow as "perhaps the most curious specimen at present extant of the genuine old English town," has added one more chapter to the history of the emancipation of woman, by electing as its Lord Mayor for the coming year Miss Ethel Mary Colman. Although for some years now the women of England have been proving their capacity for civic service as councillors, magistrates, and even mayors, this is the first occasion in the annals of the country that the honorable title of Lord Mayor has been bestowed on a woman. The new Lord Mayor is the second daughter of the late J. J. Colman, who was chairman of the directors of J. & J. Colman, Ltd. It seems curious at first to address a lady as "My Lord Mayor," but the novelty has to be accepted as correct, the designation of Lady Mayoress being

ing carried by the Lord Mayor's sister, Miss Helen Colman.

It may be said that Miss E. M. Colman was born into a civic family and has lived all her time in the atmosphere of public service. Her grandfather, father, and brother all served the city as sheriff, and both father and brother have also filled the office of Mayor of Norwich, the highest honor the city could then confer. Her father also represented the city in Parliament for many years, so that Miss Colman is but maintaining and extending the distinguished family tradition in accepting this work. Her activities in philanthropy are extensive, and it should be said that this work has always been characterized by a wise discrimination and personal interest.

Her numerous voluntary services include an active support of the University Extension movement (the founder of which was her brother-in-law, Prof. James Stuart), membership in the London Missionary Society, of which she is a director, valuable work as a deacon of one of the largest Non-conformist churches in the district,

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and many other religious and educational movements in both city and county. Her keen interest in Carrow Works, famous for the manufacture of mustard, starch, blue, and other commodities is well known, including as it does the general welfare of the workers, in which connection she has a share in editing the Carrow Works Magazine.

A local writer described her acceptance of the office as a voluntary submission to 12 months' hard labor. From the foregoing, however, it will be recognized that Miss Colman is well qualified to uphold the traditions and fulfill the duties of the post, however onerous, with distinction.

COMMUNIST PARTY SPLITS IN NORWAY

Minority Group Starts Newspaper and Claims Control

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The majority of the representatives at the recent convention of the Norwegian Labor Party were excluded from the Communist International because of their loyalty to the paroles of the Russian Bolshevik leaders.

This means a break up of the powerful Communist organization of Norway, which since 1921 has been affiliated to the Third International at Moscow. The excluded Communists have expressed their intention to retain their solidarity with the revolutionary labor parties of the other countries, and to go on working on Communist lines. The minority party has taken the name Norges Kommunistiske Parti (the Communist Party of Norway) and has started its own newspaper. Each claims to be the legitimate successor of the Norwegian Labor Party, and accordingly to have control of the party machinery throughout the country. The Communist group in the Storting is divided into two blocs, each having 14 members.

Since 1918 the Norwegian Labor Party have come into much closer contact with the Russian revolutionaries. New men took the lead, the famous Moscow thesis appeared, and in 1921 came the break: the Norwegian Labor Party became a Communist party affiliated to the Red International at Moscow. The Social-Democrats walked out and formed their own party.

At the Storting the Communists have been represented by 29 representatives, the Socialists by 8. This year one of the Communist representatives left the party, thus leaving 28, who are now equally divided into two groups. It is this, the second time that the once powerful Norwegian Labor Party, has been shattered because of Moscow. The underlying cause was the same on both occasions: the Moscow International have laid down principles which are suited to Russia but not to Norwegian conditions, and demand a blind obedience, which conflicts with the independence and high educational standard of Norwegian workmen.

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BARON K. SHIDEHARA VOICES JAPAN'S GRATITUDE FOR AID

Letter Received in America Declares Most Industrial Centers Escaped Unhurt—Reconstruction Progressing

That Japan, despite colossal losses, is setting about rapidly to rebuild the earthquake devastated areas is indicated in a letter recently received in the United States from Baron Kijuro Shidehara, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States and a member of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament. The letter, dated Oct. 21, is in part, as follows:

Tokyo has entirely changed its appearance. For miles and miles, in the district where once wealth and luxury were pompously displayed, complete desolation reigns, with heaps of ash and debris as sad reminder of the past. Trees and plants are no more. Many stately mansions, ancient gardens, modern department stores, splendid commercial establishments—large warehouses—all these are no more.

Manufacturing District Unhurt
In Tokyo alone 350,000 houses have been razed to the ground, and 1,500,000 persons rendered homeless. An area covering one-half of the city has been ravaged. The destruction of Yokohama is still more complete. Practically the whole extent of that thriving seaport has been swept away.

Manufacturing districts and agricultural lands lying behind these cities have escaped unscathed. The financial organization also remains essentially intact. It was the buildings and not the organization that went down. The main arteries of the Nation are functioning normally. In fact, tens of thousands of temporary wooden buildings have lately grown up, like mushrooms, in the devastated area. Trade has already been resumed to a certain extent. Organized and determined efforts are now being made to rebuild the stricken cities and to restore them to order and prosperity.

Grateful for United States Aid

In these days of severe trial, nothing has more deeply moved the hearts of the Japanese than the overwhelming evidence of sympathy shown by the American Government and people. The readiness, generosity, and thoughtful attention with which the United States has come to our aid, in the shape of money and supplies and of large hospital equipment, and in particular the unfailing spirit of kindness and good will underlying such material aid, have brought relief and sunshine to the downhearted, bleeding millions, and have given fresh impulse to the reconstruction movement now under way.

In every home and in every club and gathering, I hear unanimous expressions of gratitude for what the United States has done and is doing for us in our present distress. Men in the street are beginning to appreciate

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Radio Messages Received in Grand Cañon

GOVERNMENT men who recently completed a survey of 300 miles of the cañon of the Colorado River, kept in touch with the outside world by means of a radio receiving outfit. For days at a time they were far away from post offices, and no mail was received; yet they did not feel altogether cut off from the world, for the radio outfit proved of distinct service repeatedly.

The party left Lees Ferry, in northern Arizona, early in August, and camped that night at the head of Badger Creek Rapids, eight miles below Lees Ferry. Here the radio set was tried out, and, in spite of adverse prophecies, some of them widely circulated in print, that a radio set could get nothing in the depths of the cañon, K.H.J. at Los Angeles, was heard plainly, although the cañon here is narrow and nearly 1000 feet deep. From this point down the cañon the radio outfit was set up from place to place, and received messages from Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and on one occasion from Colorado Springs. Camp was made at the head of Soap Creek Rapids, 11 miles below Lees Ferry.

At a point 31 miles below Lees Ferry, the members of the party camped on limestone ledges, where radio messages were received from Los Angeles, though not without great static interference.

Shooting the Rapids

On August 12 the party reached Nankowap Creek, where later the boatmen shot the rapids successfully. That night the men camped in the depths of the cañon. They heard and enjoyed the items of the daily news and the baseball scores as well as the fine concerts broadcast from Los Angeles.

On the evening of August 25, the party camped at the mouth of Hermit Creek, where a good flow of drinking water was found. So many visitors came that the cook threatened to leave. The party had been receiving many messages about the impending coal strike, but here was a labor situation that looked bad, and culinary service at once assumed a high value.

At the mouth of Tapeats Creek, which was reached on the afternoon of Sept. 8, the party found a cold stream of water and decided to spend the next day in camp. The radio outfit was set up for the first time since August 29, and K.H.J. at Los Angeles came in clearly. The party heard that the Washington Baseball Club had won a game.

On Oct. 2, after running many small rapids, the party reached Diamond Creek, 225 miles below the starting point of the expedition at Lees Ferry. They felt that they were entitled to a rest, for they had spent the greater

part of the two preceding weeks in battling with flood waters. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 19 the river had risen 16 feet, and it continued to rise all day, reaching a peak of 21 feet about 6 p.m. In the flood the rapids, which had been a short, almost sheer fall of 16 feet at the crest, became a long sweeping V of swift water, and the waves below the crest for a quarter of a mile were running 20 feet high and throwing spray that much higher. Immense quantities of driftwood, including many large logs, were carried down stream, and some of them were thrown completely out of

around, so everyone had to ride in the boats. Kolb, Blake and Lint ran their boats safely, but the deck loads made the boats top-heavy and caused them to dance about in the torrent like corks, even after the cockpit were filled with water. Freeman ran last, with LaRue and Moore clinging to the hatches. The huge waves tossed the boat into the air, and when it came down, bottom side up, they were thrown out between the boat and the rocks on the bank. They lost all loose articles, and Freeman lost both oars.

In camp that night the repaired radio set gave the party messages from Los Angeles and Salt Lake City and, for the first time, from Colorado

Dinner for Two

FLORA and Freddie were London children, spending their holidays at the seaside. They stayed in a lodging house on the Parade, and they had only to run across the road to reach the lovely broad stretch of sand. Directly after breakfast away they would go with spades and buckets; and didn't they make the most beautiful castles ever seen, with moats and all complete? When I say "they," it must be understood that it was really Freddie who did most of the work; but he was helped quite a lot by Flora, when she was not too busy turning

"Marmalade! Why, my dears, you might have thought of something better than that."

"I expect we could have if we had taken more time to think about it," answered Freddie, "but we were going out, and you said we weren't to give Mrs. Nicholls any trouble, and she wouldn't have had to cook marmalade. But she did cook a chicken and a pudding. They were awfully good, and she was awfully kind, too."

Windows

THERE'S a lot about windows that maybe you've never thought of. I've always liked windows myself—ever since we lived in the country and I had for my own the most delightful window in the world. The window opened outwards, like a little door, and a vine grew all about the edge, so that, when I closed it, I had to be careful about not shutting in young leaves. Under the window was a window-seat that was only just large enough for me, two green cushions, and my dog. We four would sit for long hours looking out of this window. I could see the wide green lawn that sloped away down to the river, where the boats bobbed. I could see my own little green boat tied to the landing, and I knew that any moment I could run down and row off in it, but always I stayed a little longer at the window. I could see a corner of the garden—the corner where my father was kneeling and planting purple and white crocuses.

That is the nicest part of windows—they're there, and if you look through them you can see the things you like best. Right now I see the baby coming home in her baby carriage. She is very pink and sound asleep, with her head over one eye.

There's the other way round—I mean when you're on the outside looking in windows. Store windows at Christmas time, filled with dolls and balls and kites and trains and blocks and animals and tea-sets. That's a nice place to linger, with your nose against the friendly window.

And, when you're walking along the dark street, coming home from school, and you pass a row of houses with the lights on, don't you sometimes want to thank the windows for letting you see such nice cozy things inside.

In the first window someone is dancing. In the second window someone is playing with his kitten. In the third window someone is reading to the little boy on his lap, and in the fourth window, your own, your mother is watching for you.

Today, I knelt down and peeked into the kitchen window of the doll's house. Dinah, the cook doll, was making doughnuts and singing at the top of her voice. She saw me at the window and passed out three doughnuts, big around as dimes.

The friendliest window in the house where I live now is a tiny little one, close under the roof. I had to lie flat on my stomach to see out of it at all. On the sill outside sat two blue pigeons that coo and ruffle and step back and forth in front of me, with their little eyes blinking and their pink feet tapping. I laughed. They flew off quite suddenly and little blue feathers sailed down, down to the street far below where the hurdy-gurdy played jay, jay tunes and the children danced under the pale street light. I kissed the cool little window good-by and went to dance with them.

Rascal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every single morning as soon as breakfast's done,

We tear off down the pasture as hard as we can run,

And Rascal comes to meet us, and whickers "Hoo-loo-loo."

Sort of blowing through his nose, you know, the way that horses do.

And we feed him lumps of sugar, and a little bit of bread,

And sometimes I lift Dickie up to stroke old Rascal's head;

He's got a huge long mane and tail, and coat so soft to touch—

Oh! he's just a darling pony, and we love him very much.



The Cook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love to bake and roast and stew

And all the other things cooks do.

I've got a Cooky's Book.

And then with sugar, jam, and spice

I make my things so very nice

That everybody says "Please!" twice

To everything I cook.

Bill, Tim, and Binkie love it, too.

They cannot cook of course, 'tis true,

But all the bits that fall

Upon the floor are theirs, and they

Are always ready, no delay!

They eat them up at once and say

The bits are best of all.

The Little Parsnip Man

AUNT JILL and Little Jill were in the vegetable garden, digging up parsnips. Aunt Jill was doing most of the work, because she is good at digging. Once she used to be a farmerette; but that was long, long ago, when Jill's daddy and her big uncles went across the sea to France. Now the only opportunity she has of having a good time with a spade, Aunt Jill says, is when McPherson has gone to spend the day with his married daughter. McPherson is the gardener and he does not like anyone using his spades and things, excepting himself.

"Hullo!" suddenly exclaimed Aunt Jill. "There he is!"

"Where? Who?" asked Little Jill, looking all around her, startled at the thought that McPherson had returned.

Aunt Jill laughed. Then she stooped and picked something from the ground. "There he is," she said, shaking the earth from a queer shaped parsnip. "He always turns up sooner or later."

Little Jill took it and held it up to examine it more closely.

"It looks exactly like a teeny-weeny man," she said.

"Of course," was the response. "Haven't I ever told you about the little parsnip men?"

Little Jill began to look curious. "Is it a story?" she asked.

"Well, I hardly know," was the reply. "Every time that I dig for parsnips, I am reminded of something that happened to me when I was a little girl."

All the big ones of the family had gone to a party and just for a treat I was allowed, that evening, to sit in the kitchen with Bridget. Bridget was the cook and, next to my mother, I really think at that time I loved her better than anyone else. She had a round, rosy face and twinkling eyes that appealed to me in a way that I could not explain. So you can easily imagine how happy it made me to have the opportunity of spending a whole evening in her company.

An Evening With Bridget

"We sat beside the kitchen stove. Bridget was peeling and cutting up vegetables which she took, as she needed them, from a large basket placed on the floor between us."

"Presently I began to pick them out and hand them to her. After a few minutes, I came across a parsnip that arrested my attention."

"See, Bridget," I exclaimed; "here is one that looks just like a little man."

"Why, bless me!" she said, pausing in her work, "so it does. There's his two legs."

"And two arms," I broke in, excitedly.

"Yes," assented Bridget. "And it seems to me, Miss Jill, that them three little black specks looks like two eyes and a nose."

I looked more closely and the parsnip did seem to have the face of a little old man. Beneath the speck that looked like a nose was a long slit or crack, that stood well for a mouth, to my thought. Bridget agreed with me.

"I continued to hold him and, when Bridget reached out her hand, I took another parsnip from the basket and kept the funny little man on my lap."

The more I gazed at him, the more real he looked. Soon I became worried, lest he should be treated in the same way as the rest of the vegetables. I looked all around me for some hiding place, and my eyes fell upon a pile of wood which had been brought into the house to feed the kitchen stove.

Presently an opportunity came for me to run across the room, without Bridget noticing, and slip the parsnip into a small opening between the logs.

Knitting and Songs

"After the vegetables were finished, Bridget brought out her knitting and began singing me funny little songs in a soft, croony voice. She often amused me in this way, after her work was done. I remember that it seemed so warm and cozy that evening, sitting in front of the stove. I snuggled down into the cushions of the old settle, happy and contented."

"Ever no, and then my eyes would wander across the room to the woodpile, and I would try to look into the dark hole, where I knew the little parsnip man was hiding."

"It wasn't long before a strange thing happened. I seemed to see a

funny little face, peering out at me from the darkness. It peered at me so many times that, at last, my curiosity was aroused. I crept over to the woodpile in the corner.

"Then it was that the parsnip man leaped out from his hiding place and beckoned to me. 'Come,' he said, in a queer, hoarse, little voice. 'Come quickly!'"

"Come quickly!"

"Come where?" I asked in astonishment. Something even stranger still happened then, for I suddenly felt myself being pulled into the hole where I had placed the little man.

Either I must have become small or the hole and the parsnip man must have grown much larger. How it came about I do not know, but there I was. I felt myself being dragged through what seemed to be a long, dark tunnel. In the distance I could see a light, no bigger than a pin's head at first; but, as we drew nearer, I began to realize that it was an opening at the other end.

"Look!" cried the parsnip man. "There is the garden of the king, and I don't believe they have started the dancing yet. Wouldn't it be awkward if we were late?"

"Late for what?" I asked.

"Oh dear, oh dear!" he said. "How stupid you are. Haven't I told you that the king is holding a garden party tonight, and that a prize is to be given to the best dancer?"

"You haven't told me a thing," I said, feeling rather aggrieved, because I did not like being called stupid.

"Well, don't let us waste time talking," was the only response I received. "Here we are in the garden."

At the Garden Party

"As we got out into the light, I found myself surrounded by a crowd of funny little people. It took me some time to realize that each one of them was a parsnip."

"Hurry, hurry!" they all cried. "We have been waiting for you. You are dreadfully late. The carrots have danced before the king already."

"In their excitement I was pushed this way and that way, until at last I found myself with the rest of the crowd in a large open space."

"The king!" whispered someone, so I looked and saw a large pumpkin, seated upon an upturned wheelbarrow.

"How silly, I thought, and almost laughed. Then I remembered that it might hurt everybody's feelings, and, besides, I didn't want the little parsnip man to call me rude as well as stupid."

"Somewhere a band began to play, and immediately all the parsnips began to dance. Two of them held out their hands and caught at mine, and in another moment, I was whirling and twirling with the rest."

"Stop!" cried a voice suddenly. Everybody stopped dancing at once.

"The prize," went on the voice, "has been won by the parsnip over there."

Awarding the Prize

"I realized that the king was looking at me. Somehow I didn't like being called a parsnip."

"I'm a little girl," I said. "Can't you see I'm a little girl?"

"At this all the parsnips shouted loudly: 'She says she's a little girl—a little girl,' and then they began to laugh."

"I pushed my way through them and placed myself in front of the king. 'Look at me,' I cried. 'Can't you see I'm not a parsnip?'"

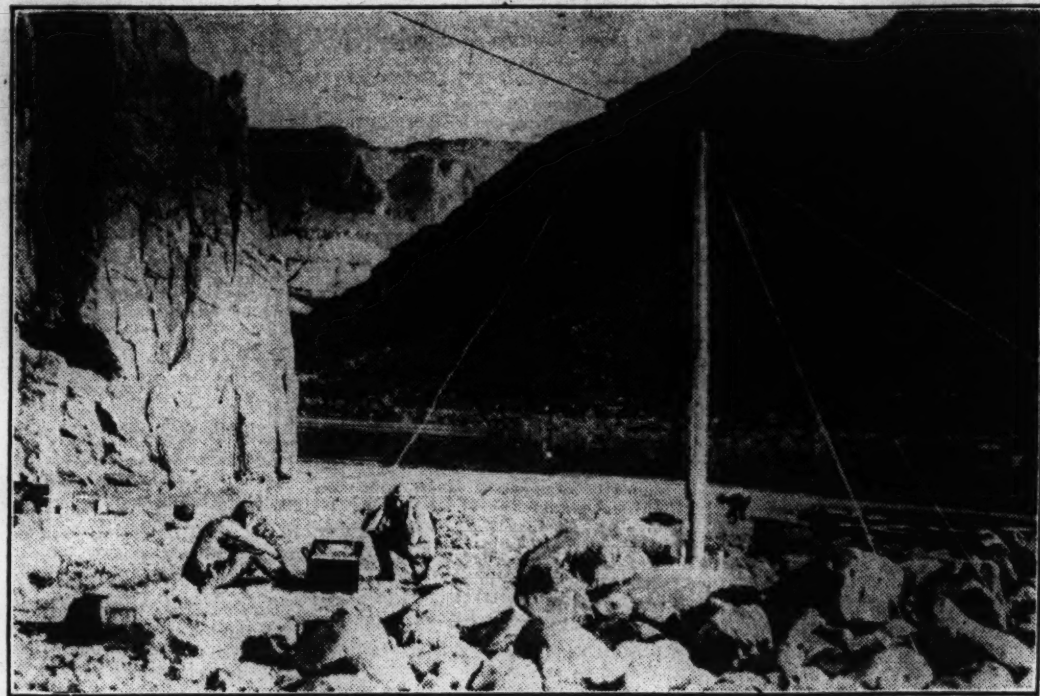
"As I stood there gazing at the big, yellow pumpkin, he seemed to change. It wasn't a pumpkin that I was looking at—it was the round rosy face of Bridget. 'There, there,' she was saying. 'Of course, you're not a parsnip. Whoever heard of such a thing? Bless me, the child's head is full of vegetables!'"

At this point Little Jill broke in. "Why, you must have been asleep most of the time and dreamt it all!"

"Well," said Aunt Jill, as she shouldered her spade and walked off with her basket of vegetables, "that is exactly what Bridget said, as she understood me and put me to bed."

Little Jill staid behind for a moment, to pick up the little parsnip man. "Even if you are not really what Aunt Jill thought you were," she said, tucking him into the pocket of her overalls, "I think that I will keep you a little longer just to look at you."

GWEN M. CASTLE



Radio Installation at Tapeats Creek

Photo by George E. Paul, Chicago

the water. One of the Survey's boats at Bright Angel broke loose and was carried away. So the boats were overhauled, reports were prepared, the equipment was examined and the radio outfit was repaired. After it was set up, messages were received from Los Angeles and elsewhere, among them the broadcast telegrams announcing the safe arrival of the party.

More Exciting Adventures

On October 7 the boats plunged into Diamond Creek Rapids. The rapids have a fall of nearly 20 feet and the sheer walls leave no chance to pass

the most interesting item of news to some of the men was the account of the first two baseball games in the World's Series.

It was nearly two weeks later that they reached in safety Needles, Cal., 450 miles from Lees Ferry. Every member of the party agreed that the radio outfit had been a real friend to them throughout the trip, furnishing diversion, bringing information and keeping them in close touch with the outside world, from which they were repeatedly cut off by the thousand-foot walls that rose on either side of the river.

One day, their mother had to go up to town by a very early train. As she kissed them "good-by," she said: "Be very good, children; you may choose your own dinner, and don't give Mrs. Nicholls more trouble than you can help."

Mrs. Nicholls was the landlady—a kind, motherly person who never grumbled about sandy feet and pieces of damp seaweed and lots of shells being brought into her house. The children were just starting off to play on the shore, when she met them on the stairs, and asked, just as if she were speaking to a grown-up: "What would you please like for dinner?"

"I can see a story in every one of your questions. If you would open your eyes, you could see them, too."

Cy opened his eyes as wide as he could, and sure enough, he saw a Twilight Tale fluttering over every finger. There was a fringe of them about the toes of his shoes.

"If you would keep your eyes and ears open and think more, you could turn all your questions into stories. You know, people like stories better than questions. Now, hop over to the nearest star and look about a second. Then sit flat. The first time, it twinkles it will shoot you home and land you on the window seat. My invention! Good night. I'll stay here and have a good laugh to myself. Your father will be glad you met me."

Everything was just as Sammy said it would be. The star twinkled Cy in at the window just as his father entered by the door.

"I have learned to turn my questions into stories," announced Cy. "That's great news," declared his father. "Who taught you?"

"Sammy Twilight. He gave me a slice of green cheese from the moon to go with the apple pie, but I lost it," said Cy, looking under his arm.

"That child! What will he say next?" exclaimed his mother. "Well, my dears," inquired Mrs. Nicholls again, "what would you like for dinner?"

Then Freddie replied with decision: "A pot of marmalade." Mrs. Nicholls laughed.

"That would not be enough," she said.

"Couldn't we have two pots?" shyly suggested Freddie.

Mrs. Nicholls laughed still more. "We'll see what can be done about it," she said.

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Sammy Twilight

CY LAY in the window seat one evening, watching for his father to come home from the office. The big red sun was dropping out of sight behind the trees. Stars were twinkling in the pink sky and the moon was a slender silver crescent overhead. Cy wished he could take a picture of it all with his new kodak.

"Come along out and visit the twilight with me," called a voice outside the window. Rocking lightly on the top of the little bush, what the strangest, jolliest little man imaginable. He was round like a balloon. His hat was the color of the setting sun and his clothes were blue spangled with stars. On each foot was a silver kl, curved like the new moon. He waved his arms about to balance himself, while he rocked on his skis as if he were in a cradle.

Cy always asked a great many questions. In fact he had to, in order to learn all that a boy needs to know. Before he realized what he was doing, he had floated through the window and was asking a torrent of questions.

"I shall answer only three," said the strange little man. "Name your fingers for the others, and ask your father when he comes home. Now, number one."

"Where did you come from?" asked Cy promptly.

"From everywhere," answered the little fellow, waving his arms in every direction. This made him rock so wildly that Cy thought he would surely fall. But he floated up to a big tree, where he rocked more than ever.

"What is your name?" asked Cy. "Sammy Twilight."

"Why do they call you Sammy?" "Because my coat looks like Uncle Sam's."

"Are your father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Twilight?"

"That is four. Double up a finger and ask your father. Whenever you name a finger, double it up," said Sammy Twilight. "You have been hearing Twilight Tales for many months; now I am going to show you what takes place at twilight. This is the time of day when most people stop what they have been doing all day and do something else. It is the coziest hour of the day. See, some flowers are closing their petals and going to sleep, others are opening. The birds that have been awake all day are fluffing out their feathers and huddling together on the boughs for a night's sleep. Those that have slept during the day are waking. Now, keep your eyes open and ask as few questions as possible."

Cy suddenly realized that he was wearing silver skis and rocking on the tree-top beside Sammy Twilight. The next second they were balancing on a trolley wire. Cy looked through the roof of a trolley car and saw his father going home to dinner.

"I am hungry; I think I shall go home now," said Cy.

"You will be all around the twilight and to the moon and back, before your father is home," said Sammy. "This kind of travel is my own invention. First you are here, then you are there, without going. Here is some green cheese from the moon. Eat that."

"Is the moon really made of green cheese, honest ingine?" asked Cy with his mouth full of cheese.

"Double up another finger and remember your manners," replied Sammy.

Now they were perched on a rock on the side of a mountain. One line of men was coming out of a tunnel in the mountain, while another line was going in. The men wore candles in their hats and carried dinner buckets, picks and shovels.

"They are miners changing shift," Sammy told him.

Cy's eyes sparkled with interest. He swallowed the last bit of cheese and started to ask questions. Then he remembered and curled up three fingers. He caught a glimpse of men working in the mine in the heart of the mountain. Before he had time to bend a finger he found himself swaying on the top of a pine tree in a vast forest. He could see right through the thick foliage and rocks into dens and caves where wild animals were sleeping. Some of them were waking and coming out to prow about for food. He saw through the roams of saw-mills, the sides of mountains. In fact, he could see through everything.

"You could not do that before," said Sammy Twilight. "That is another of my inventions."

"I have curled up all my fingers. Both my hands are fists. What shall I do now?" asked Cy.

"Curl up your toes," answered Sammy. "Please notice that I answered another question. You ought to have known the answer without asking."

"Who, who, who?" hooted an owl. "Will you answer him, or will you tell him to curl up his toes?" asked Cy.

Sammy laughed and turned a sidemane in the air.

"Here we are! Don't make me laugh," he shouted.

And there they were, right on the tiptop of the mast of a steamer. A bell sounded six strokes.

"Six bells, that is seven o'clock. It is the dog-watch. They will change watches at eight," sang out Sammy. "Why, when, which, where, what?" gasped Cy, curling up all the toes on his right foot. "There, one foot is a fist already."

Sammy Twilight laughed so hard that he rolled off the mast. "I told you not to make me laugh. Now sit quiet and hold on," he cautioned Cy. Cy sat still and looked about him. He discovered that he was sitting on

A Question of Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The pony in the stable

Is fond of oats and hay;

The little calf is able

To nibble grass all day.

For crumbs the birds come crying

Outside my window-pane;

The pigeons halt their flying

To peck at fallen grain.

Old Fuss likes fish, and liver,

Her kittens mew for cream;

While Polly hopes you'll give her

A cracker for each scream.

The bees must have their honey;

Each hive provides its own;

Raw carrots suit my bunny,

And Towser has his bone.

I think their foods amusing—

Perhaps they smile to see

The cocoa I am choosing,

With bread and jam, for tea!

Laura Lee Randall.

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Herewith

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Chicago Lake Front Development Project of Eliel Saarinen

WITH its lake front of about 20 miles, exclusive of the suburbs, I know no other city that presents such abundant opportunity for monumental as well as picturesque development," writes Eliel Saarinen in the course of his exposition of his project for the lake front development of the city of Chicago, printed with illustrations in the Dec. 5 issue of *The American Architect*.

Mr. Saarinen is a Finnish architect, who was well known in his native land and widely known in his profession before he was brought to general attention by winning the second prize in the Chicago Tribune competition for designs for his new building last year. Mr. Saarinen has been residing in Chicago for six months. He is visiting professor in architectural design at the College of Architecture of the University of Michigan. An article on his work was printed in the *Monitor* on Oct. 15.

Mr. Saarinen's article includes an elaborate scheme for an automobile terminal to serve the loop district as a means of relieving traffic congestion, and also outlines a method of financing the whole project. Mr. Saarinen's article, in part, is as follows:

Possibility of making Chicago a city beautiful on a truly grand scale was most strikingly visualized by Mr. Burnham in the city plan he worked out about 15 years ago. The heart of Mr. Burnham's plan was the laying out of Grant Park, and in connection with it a broad monumental park boulevard running west at Congress Street. Upon my arrival in Chicago I expected to see Grant Park ready and the boulevard partly finished, or at least in the process of being built. But Grant Park lay untouched and the monumental boulevard seemed to have been forgotten.

The shape my plan has taken is in a large measure influenced by traffic problems, more especially the solution of the automobile traffic problem. Hence I have felt compelled to consider areas that do not directly touch the Grant Park neighborhood, namely, that part of the city lying between the Chicago River and Lincoln Park, and also sections far to the south of Grant Park. The regulations and street extensions proposed, I have planned mainly with traffic, technical and architectural advantages in view. Whether or not they can be practically executed in that way is difficult to foresee. From my own experience I know that the main difficulty in carrying out street extensions is the lack of co-operation of property owners. However, these new streets can be planned in many ways, both as to location and construction, and thereby a spirit of competition can be stirred in the owners.

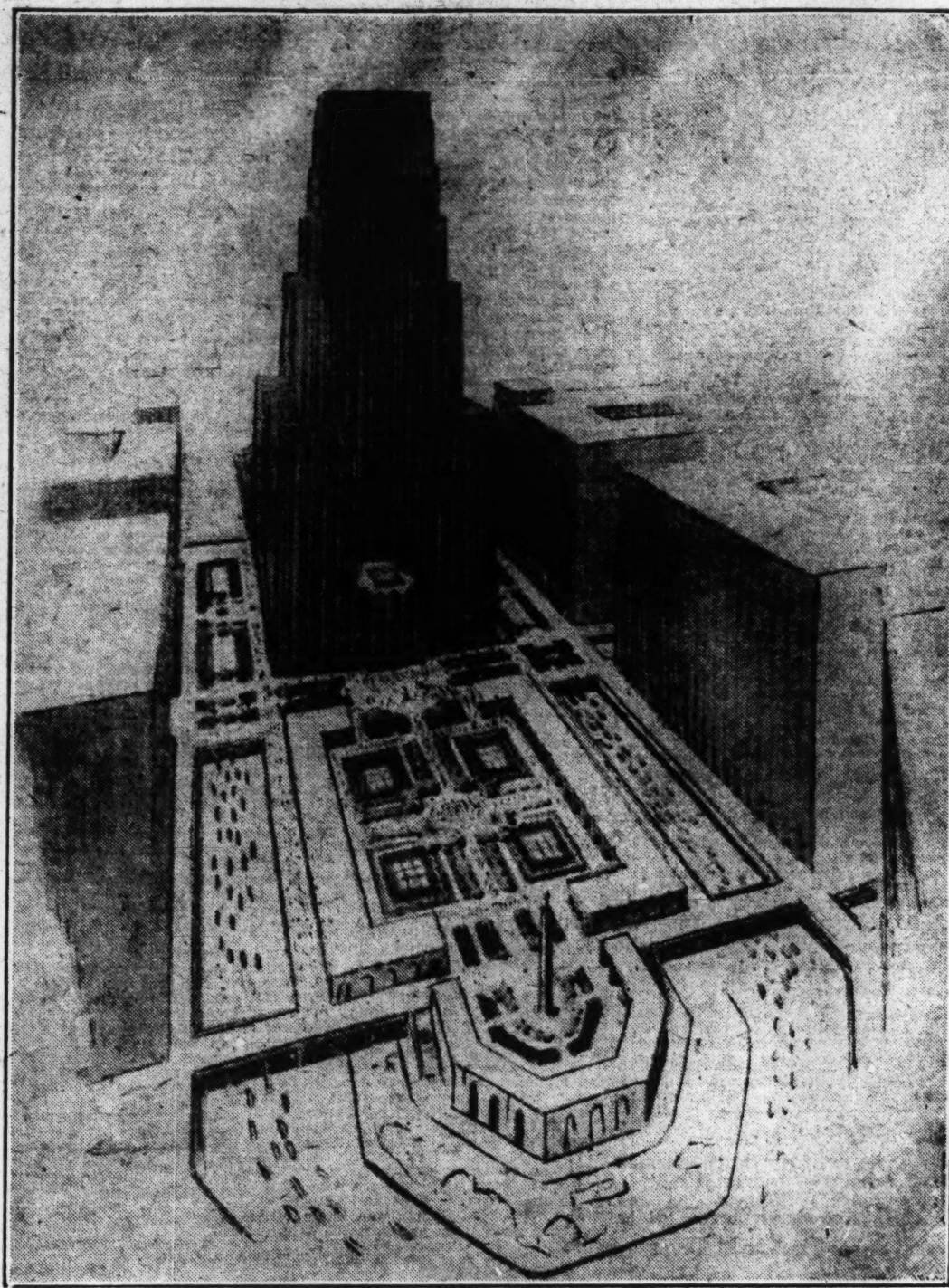
My plan for changes in the various railroad systems is to be considered merely schematic. I do not lay claim to knowledge of technical railroad questions beyond what is necessary for a city planner, and furthermore, so far as my observations go, the conditions in this field are quite unlike those in Europe.

In certain parts I have worked out my plan in directions contrary to the general tendency. Thus, for instance, I have proposed some buildings devoted to cultural aims for Grant Park, although I know that a law prohibiting buildings in many ways, both as to location and construction, and thereby a spirit of competition can be stirred in the owners.

In Chicago the traffic problem seems very serious, especially in the restricted loop. At present, it is a time-wasting and irritating experience for a person from the west and also at convenient points with Michigan Avenue. The situation grows worse year by year. Michigan Avenue, which is the main thoroughfare to and from the loop, is so encumbered with traffic at present that it cannot carry any more.

As the main artery of the whole system, a main automobile street should be built in a north-south direction, so that it can take in the greatest possible part of both through and loop-bound traffic. This street should be connected by "gyration" points with streets from the west and also at convenient points with Michigan Avenue. The long park "girdle" that is projected and partly in existence along the shore of Lake Michigan is the best for the construction of such a main. It should, at least for the greater part of its length, be built at a lower level than the park itself, so that the local traffic in the park would not be disturbed by the speed traffic.

The park itself I have planned so that it is symmetrically arranged



Grant Hotel and Central Plaza, Part of Eliel Saarinen's Chicago Lake Front Scheme

around its central axis, Grant Boulevard, and have grouped trees and flower beds so that they as far as possible accentuate the north-south direction of this center line.

At its northern end the park expands into a monumental open place—Grant Plaza—surrounded by flower beds and outside of them lower public buildings. At the left front of the plaza, in line with Madison Street and in the wide opening between two public buildings, I have proposed a monumental colonnade, and at either end of this a tall memorial pillar. This, in order to provide an architecturally effective view of Grant Plaza through the colonnade.

As a counterbalance to the enlarged Art Institute I have imagined, on the other side of Grant Boulevard, a concert palace—a building that very soon will become a necessity to Chicago. This palace will be in communication with the automobile terminal so that the public which arrives in the cars can reach the concert palace directly by the stairways.

In the background of Grant Plaza's north side and in line with Grant Boulevard, the previously mentioned hotel will rise, higher than the buildings on either side of it. Thus we attain a good rhythm and crescendo in the height relations. The hotel is much higher than Chicago's building code permits. But in the interest of the city's beauty and an impressive view of it, it is happily so that exceptions are made in a case like this.

Another tall building, Chicago Tower, I have, as already mentioned, planned at the southern end of the more than two-mile long boulevard. This is also

to heighten the monumental effect of Grant Park.

On either side of Tower Boulevard, which runs between the Illinois Central Station to the east, and the Field Museum and the stadium to the west, I have proposed low arcades, one story in height. These arcades, that may be used for show windows or small shops, will enhance the effect of the place as a whole and aid in giving a beautiful and fashionable character to the space around the museum and stadium where now the Illinois Central's open and slanting arranged yards are an eyesore.

The structures I have proposed in order to give Grant Plaza a monumental and unified form are perhaps not now needed but belong in the future. I believe Chicago—a growing city in the very heart of the United States—undoubtedly will need monumentally conceived public buildings for various cultural purposes; and in the search for a location for them the strict interpretation of that oft-mentioned law will undoubtedly lose its force and its spirit win the day. Why, then, hesitate to create in the heart of Chicago a place consecrated to the arts and to cultural interests, and at the same time strive to make it a monumental whole that with its surround-

ings will in the future become to Chicago and America what the Louvre with Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysées is to Paris and Europe?

D'Albert and Dohnányi Play Same Brahms Sonata

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Major musical events for the week ending Dec. 1 rested mainly in the hands of foreign artists. Casals and Weingartner at the London Symphony Orchestra's concert on Nov. 26 proved so great an attraction that Queen's Hall was sold out several days beforehand. On the next night Schelling gave a recital in the same hall, playing two concertos and his own "Suite Fantastique" with the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

D'Albert followed on Nov. 23 with a recital at Aeolian Hall and Dohnányi gave a recital in Wigmore Hall on Dec. 1. Curiously enough, both played the Brahms Sonata in F minor, though whether by coincidence or design is not clear, and still another performance of the work is announced by Arthur Shattuck at his recital on Dec. 4. It was extraordinarily interesting to compare the readings of D'Albert and Dohnányi. The former has the more powerful personality and equipment, and produces tremendous effects from start to finish. He rides the music as if it were a chariot of fire, and ascends to a climax of passion and virtuosity in the last movement which leaves one without words to describe it. Dohnányi, on the other hand, follows the old Brahms cult fairly closely; his readings are much the same as those which first came to England from Germany years ago; energetic, austere, academic, not without deep and true feelings, but feelings always in a state of control, and intellect exalted above intuitions. With both D'Albert and Dohnányi the Audante was the weakest point. D'Albert played it with emotion, but passed some of the more delicate shades of thought as though they were platitudes. Dohnányi upset the rhythmic curves of the music by over-exaggerating their importance.

The rest of Dohnányi's program showed him at his usual good average, but neither his performance of the Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue of Bach nor the Sonata in A Flat, Op. 26, of Beethoven, were lit with genius, while the solos from his own pen, though sound and brilliant, had not been written with his back to the future.

D'Albert, on the contrary, impressed one as a pianist with all the wealth of the past in his hands, striding forward gladly toward the future. He played a long group of solos by Debussy, did them extraordinarily well, and made up for what he missed in finesse by the sheer glory of his tone color. His "Cathédrale engloutie" was a marvelous piece of work.

Solos by Chopin and "Carnaval," by Schumann, were played with equal splendor. The power of his left hand exceeded that of most pianists as well, and made up for what he missed in finesse by the sheer glory of his tone color. His "Cathédrale engloutie" was a marvelous piece of work.

Music News and Reviews

Mr. Sokoloff Portrays

Till Eulenspiegel

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence).—A Cleveland audience tonight heard Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" for the first time since the season of 1916-17, when Karl Muck presented it here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Cleveland Orchestra, under the baton of Nikolai Sokoloff, gave the Strauss rondo a compellingly characteristic reading.

Possibly Strauss' outstanding talent in the ability to depict personality in his works. Don Juan, Zarathustra and Don Quixote are types, but in "Till" in even a more profound degree he has limited the character of the merry rogue. This goes beyond the descriptive details of his music, and, in fact, as Sokoloff performs it, there are raps on the visual sensibilities almost as real as if the figure stalked on the cinema screen.

The performance of "Till Eulenspiegel" by the Cleveland Orchestra must be accounted an achievement in "pictorial" music. When the unrepentant Eulenspiegel gurgles his last, the auditor feels as if someone he had known and had found amusing had passed on. It is easy to understand how in the last few phrases Till's neighbors and victims already begin to glimpse the dim adumbrances of hero stuffs in the mad waggeries and gayer humanities of Eulenspiegel.

Victor de Gomez, principal violinist with the orchestra, was the soloist. He presented the Saint-Saëns concerto in A minor. It has been remarked here that in de Gomez's solo there is a voice adequately masculine, but it is a voice expressive also of much tenderness, the tenderness that may be of the quality of an indwelling strength. There is in it, beyond this, a singing element peculiarly this cellist's own. For a musician of these gifts the Saint-Saëns concerto, with its long lyrical and melodic statements, is a fortunate writing.

A feature of de Gomez's musician-

ship is found in his howling—the strings sing in full-throated utterance or—again breathe in gentler glassand, but always with a surety of touch that stamps him with the authority of an artist. He is an executant, however, who elects to be an artist rather than a virtuoso, for which his talents also equip him. The applause following the concerto reached occasional proportions.

The symphony was the Mozart G minor (Köchel 550), and Mr. Sokoloff gave it a reading nicely assonant and balanced.

The overture to Weber's "Eury-anthe" opened the program.

Santa Barbara Players

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (Special Correspondence).—The Santa Barbara Community Players put on a successful program for three performances Dec. 7 and 8, consisting of three one-act plays: "Gentlemen of the Road," by Lord Dunsany; "The Little Stone House," by George Calderon; and "Fantasia," by Conrad Selzer of Los Angeles. Mr. Selzer's play was awarded first prize in the contest held last spring under the auspices of the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association by a committee composed of Marlon Craig Wentworth and Victor Mapes of New York, Maurice Browne of San Francisco, and Gilmore Brown of Pasadena.

MOTION PICTURES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



motion picture of particular interest to you. "A CHAPTER IN HER LIFE,"

adapted from the story of Jewel by Clara Louise Burnham, at the RIALTO THEATRE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

PRINCESS. 8th, East of 17th, Eves. 8:45, Sat. 2:15. With LUCILLE LA VERNE.

TIMES SQ. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. In MAETHELINCK'S COWL PELLEAS and MELISANDE.

National. 41st St. Eves. 8:00, Sat. 2:30. "Hold on, Intended from first to final curtain."—*Kathryn, Sun.*

Walter HAMPDEN in CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

Vanderbilt. 48th St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. "A new mystery melodrama by ELEANOR ROBINSON and HARRIET FORD."

KLAW THEATRE. W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. "A comedy of gorgeous amusement—entirely new and at times lifted to the skies by Boland in a joyous triumph."—*Times.*

"Meet the Wife" "Mary Boland delightful. . . One of America's best comedies."—*F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.*

Moscow Art Theatre. New York Mon. eve., Dec. 17, "Yevgeny," Tues. eve., Dec. 18, "Ivanov," Wed. eve., Dec. 19, "The Lower Depths," Thurs. eve., Dec. 20, "The Brothers Karamazov," Fri. eve., Dec. 21, "The Lower Depths," Sat. eve., Dec. 22, "The Cherry Orchard." Seats on sale at box office, Johnson's 50th St. Theatre, Eves. at 8, Mats. Fri. and Sat. 2.

John Golden's Successes—Food for Chicken Feed. Laughs West 44th St. "Splendid at Little Theatre."—*F. L. S. Times.* With ROBERTA ARNOLD. Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

7th HEAVEN. BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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GAITY. 6th St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. In "The Funniest Play of the year" "AREN'T WE ALL?"

Winter Garden. Fifth Yearly Edition. "America's Greatest Annual Review." Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON.

Cort. West 45th Street. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. "The Swan"

WILLIAM HODGE. "FOR ALL OF US"

"Piles up its tension until the close of the last act and then electrifies its audience. . . What do you recommend for us to go to in the theatre?"—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

49th ST. THEATRE. West of Broadway. Phone 3826 Circle. Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

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PLYMOUTH. Restaurant Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices. Seats Now Selling. Opening Christmas Mat. 50c to \$2.00. Eves. 50c to 2.00. Thurs. Mat. 50c to 1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to \$2. The Great American Thriller.

Whispering Wires. ORIGINAL COMPANY ONE YEAR IN N. Y.

COLONIAL. 50c to \$2.50. Seats Now for Christmas and New Year's "THE PERFECT MUSICAL COMEDY"

HELEN of TROY. NEW YORK. ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST.

SELWYN. George M. Cohan's New American Dramatic Comedy THE SONG AND DANCE MAN. MR. COHAN in the TITLE ROLE.

THE WIGWAM. 1901 E. Thirteenth St. CLEVELAND, O. Lunch 11 to 2:30. Afternoon Tea 2 to 4:30. Supper 5 to 7:30.

COPILEY. 101 E. 10th St. Tel. Back Bay 0701. Seats Down Town. Eves. 8:10, 8:30, 9:10. Supper 5 to 7:30.

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PRINCESS. 8th, East of 17th, Eves. 8:45, Sat. 2:15. With LUCILLE LA VERNE.

TIMES SQ. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. In MAETHELINCK'S COWL PELLEAS and MELISANDE.

National. 41st St. Eves. 8:00, Sat. 2:30. "Hold on, Intended from first to final curtain."—*Kathryn, Sun.*

Walter HAMPDEN in CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

Vanderbilt. 48th St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. "A new mystery melodrama by ELEANOR ROBINSON and HARRIET FORD."

KLAW THEATRE. W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30, Sat. 2:30. "A comedy of gorgeous amusement—entirely new and at times lifted to the skies by Boland in a joyous triumph."—*Times.*

"Meet the Wife" "Mary Boland delightful. . . One of America's best comedies."—*F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.*

Moscow Art Theatre. New York Mon. eve., Dec. 17, "Yevgeny," Tues. eve., Dec. 18, "Ivanov," Wed. eve., Dec. 19, "The Lower Depths," Thurs. eve., Dec. 20, "The Brothers Karamazov," Fri. eve., Dec. 21, "The Lower Depths," Sat. eve., Dec. 22, "The Cherry Orchard." Seats on sale at box office, Johnson's 50th St. Theatre, Eves. at 8, Mats. Fri. and Sat. 2.

John Golden's Successes—Food for Chicken Feed. Laughs West 44th St. "Splendid at Little Theatre."—*F. L. S. Times.* With ROBERTA ARNOLD. Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

7th HEAVEN. BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

John Golden's Successes—Food for Chicken Feed. Laughs West 44th St. "Splendid at Little Theatre."—*F. L.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

COLUMBUS TEAM BUYS HIGH
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 20.—Hugh High, outfielder, has been sold by the Vernon Pacific Coast League Club to the Columbus American Association team.

W. F. Hoppe, World's Professional Billiard Champion

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 20 (Special) | well as a bit the more expert in stick-

MIDSHIPMEN WIN, 49 TO 25
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 20.—The United States Naval Academy basketball team beat Manhattan College here yesterday afternoon, 49 to 25.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 20 (Special)

rst half. Harvard showed all-round improvement over its work in the first game against Clark University last Saturday. Capt. Lewis Gordon '24, forward, was the individual star of the game.

be made at the annual meeting of the former organization in New York

ates Military Academy five extend itself to the limit yesterday to win, 17 to 15. The Aggies carried the battle to the Army on the entire distance. Only Vichules' accurate shooting from free throws gave the West Pointers the victory.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Oct. 4.—Harvard vs. Virginia at Boston, Dartmouth vs. McGill at Hanover, Yale vs. North Carolina at New Haven, United States Military Academy vs. St. Louis at West Point, Syracuse vs. Alabama at

to Champion for Winter Events of Olympic Games

SKATING AFTER THE GAME
TOMORROW NIGHT
HARVARD vs. MCGILL
PRINCETON vs. B. U.

AMERICAN SUGAR'S 1923 YEAR MOST UNSATISFACTORY

No Money in Refining Last Season—Preferred Dividend Earned by Cubans

While producing sugar companies have been having an excellent year from the standpoint of profits, the refining concerns have not done so well, particularly American Sugar Refining Company, which is rounding out the most unsatisfactory year in its history.

Its Cuban raw producers, Canagula and Jaronu, with earnings of about \$4,000,000, are probably all that saved the \$3,150,000 dividend on the company's \$45,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred. The preferred is now selling about 1 point from the year's low of 94, compared with a high of 108 1/2 in January.

This year has proved conclusively that sugar refiners have not been taking a large enough refining margin to insure themselves against hazard from the large fluctuations that occur when the commodity is selling between two and three times pre-war levels. A profit of 1/4 cent a pound, or less, in the early part of the year was sufficient to offset the inventory loss of 2 1/2 cents a pound in raws from May to August, when the raw product dropped to 4 cents from the year's peak of 6 1/2 cents.

Working Capital Restored

But American Sugar by sale of \$30,000,000 of its own 6 per cent bonds in 1923, and subsequent liquidation of treasury holdings, has so marshaled its credit and assets as to restore in large part the working capital position it enjoyed prior to the war. Indications are that the company will end 1923 free of bank debt. On Dec. 31, 1922, the company had \$4,290,000 of raw sugar drafts payable.

The company's five refineries are much more efficient than the six it had before the war. The plant at Jersey City has been dismantled and sold. The Philadelphia refinery is being dismantled and sold. The new refinery at Baltimore is operating at capacity, while Chalmette is running on Louisiana raw sugar, and the Boston plant is also operating.

Less Sugar Refined

American Sugar has been recently tearing down a portion of its plant at Brooklyn, which was obsolete and used mostly for storage purposes. This is not preliminary to replacing the plant with a new refinery in the near future, as originally planned, the city authorities not having given the necessary permission for closing the streets intersecting the plant. Closure of the plant was a condition precedent to building a new refinery.

The company's millings of raw sugar have been affected by the decreased exports of refined, which has totaled about 200,000 tons this year, compared with more than 800,000 tons in 1922. Total millings of raw sugar by all refiners for the first 11 months of 1923 have been little more than 4,000,000 tons, compared with about 5,000,000 tons for the same time in 1922. But the production of raws by American Sugar's Cuban estates increased to 1,184,315 bags this year from 801,623 in 1922.

Property Sold For Cash

American Sugar this year has received the proceeds of 48,300 shares of Great Western Sugar Co. preferred stock, sold at a premium over its \$100 a share par value, as well as the proceeds of 90 West Street. On the other hand, the company, together with the Havemeyer interests, bought about 100,000 of preferred stock of the Continental Sugar Co., about coincidentally with the sale of \$1,700,000 of the latter company's 7 per cent 15-year bonds to the public at 95 1/2.

American Sugar also owns \$235,400 of Continental Sugar Co. common out of a total issue of \$2,287,000.

American Sugar's \$45,000,000 common stock appears to have no immediate prospects of dividends. Although there have been several millions more this year collected on the 2 1/2-cent stock contracts of 1918, the remaining collections of the lot. The company had \$27,353,485 surplus and reserves on Dec. 31, 1922, and these far exceed any losses that are likely to arise on the repudiated sugar contracts.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co.)

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	99	102
Bates Mfg. Co.	100	102
Brookside Mills	100	102
Columbus Mfg. Co.	125	135
Dartmouth	100	105
Dwight Mfg. Co.	95	100
Edwards Mfg. Co.	95	100
Everett Mills	100	105
Farr Alpacas Co.	205	215
Gluck Mills	130	135
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	130	135
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	45	50
Hamilton Woolen Co.	95	100
Home Bleach	100	105
do pf	45	50
Lancaster Mills Co.	120	125
do pf	100	105
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	70	75
Lowell Bleachery	120	125
Ludlow Mfg. Assn.	130	135
Lyman Mills	100	105
Manomet Mills	50	55
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	140	145
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com.	105	110
do pf	80	85
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com.	75	80
Nashua Mfg. Co. com.	75	80
do pf	80	85
Naumkeag Mills	105	110
Nonquit Spinning Co.	75	80
Otis Co.	115	120
Pacific Mills	85	90
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	125	130
Sharp Mfg. Co. com.	65	70
do pf	85	90
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	100	105
Walham Bleachery & Dye Wks.	130	135
Wamsutta Mills	95	100
Warwick Mills	100	105
West Point Mfg. Co.	110	115
York Mfg. Co.	110	115

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

Circ.	128,185,000	128,275,000	128,890,000
Pub. dp.	15,375,000	11,597,000	17,012,000
Priv. dp.	169,480,000	176,884,000	168,281,000
Gov. sec.	17,408,000	17,588,000	17,522,000
Other sec.	35,920,000	14,184,000	68,797,000
Reserve	19,587,000	21,498,000	21,603,000
Profit & loss	15,66	16,73	17,02
Bullion	128,023,000	128,019,000	127,444,000
Liab. rate	5	5	5

SENTIMENT ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE IS GENERALLY IMPROVED

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The markets on the stock exchange today were steady, but trading was of a pre-holiday character. Sentiment was generally improved, fears over the political outlook receding. French loans were weak in sympathy with the drop in the franc.

Gold-edged securities were steady. Home rails and industrials were strong in spots. Kamris sagged on professional selling, and oils were irregular. Rio Tinto sold at 30 1/2, and Hudson's Bay at 5 1/2.

The stock exchange committee has taken cognizance of suggestions by some brokers that holders of British securities should exchange into foreign securities.

BANK EXPRESSES FAVORABLE VIEW

Says Consensus of Opinion Is That Business Will Continue Good

As the year-end approaches, the business situation is clarifying, says the First National Bank of Boston in its monthly review. During the past two weeks a considerably more optimistic attitude toward the near-by future of business has appeared.

The outgo of funds into industry has increased perceptibly, and is reflected in a larger volume of bank loans and a more active commercial paper market. With trade and financial conditions on a more stable foundation, based on an underlying 5 per cent money rate, both industry and the security markets are active and generally healthy.

In New England, where the shoe factories are not running full, and where the cotton industry is in a most unsatisfactory business, looking, but at the same time, the total retail sales and total production are increasing.

The New England car loading figures are improving to a marked degree, and are now contributing a more normal proportion to the huge totals for the entire country, which continue to hover around or just under the million-a-week mark.

The outstanding feature of trade continues to be small stocks, small orders frequently repeated, and very heavy retail output. The department store chains and mail order records all reveal the underlying reason for the present enormous traffic and high manufacturing activity.

Bank clearings, which in November and throughout the year have exceeded the 1922 figures by about 5 per cent, are increasing, and, omitting New York, are nearly at the level of 1922.

An increasing and significantly large amount of construction is being projected, which contributes a vital element in stabilizing an already active industrial situation.

The consensus of opinion apparently is that business will continue unabated throughout the winter, and very likely may experience further activity during the spring and early summer.

BRITISH-AFRICAN COTTON INCREASE

Uganda Crop of 120,000 Bales Expected—Nigeria Has Gain

MANCHESTER, Dec. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Reports received by the British Cotton-Growing Association, at its office in Manchester from the northern provinces of Nigeria, and from Uganda, indicate that the cotton crop generally in the former center is better this year than in any previous year. It is confidently expected that at least 15,000 bales of long-stapled cotton will be forthcoming from this area.

The development of cotton growing in both the southern and the northern provinces, says the association, is largely restricted by the lack of transport facilities. The authorities are paying more attention to this question, which is most vital at the present time.

"Recently a strong case has been drawn up for the Government dealing with the transport requirements in the different colonies and protectorates. The low cotton crop will begin to come in toward the end of the year, and the association intends to pay the highest price possible, based on current Liverpool values in order to encourage native growers."

The prospects in Uganda are good throughout the eastern province, though a slight loss in the earlier planted cotton has been experienced in isolated districts. It is estimated that Uganda this season will produce a record crop of 120,000 bales, compared with 85,000 bales last year. The season's crop in the Sudan is estimated to be 35,000 bales of superior Sakellaria cotton, and 7500 bales of long-stapled American cotton.

ENGLISH COTTON OPERATIVES FAVOR CONTROL OF TRADE

MANCHESTER, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Another section of the operatives employed in the cotton trade has decided in favor of the establishment of a control board for the cotton trade. This time it is the Benmers' Twisters & Drawers' Amalgamation, who, at their half-yearly meeting at Bury recently, passed a resolution to that effect.

It was urged that the policy of such a board should be to influence expansion of the cotton growing areas and the free trade areas of the world; to establish raw cotton reserves; to reduce costs by the elimination as far as possible of middlemen; to recapitalize the international labor legislation in competing countries; and to put into operation a plan of contributions from firms and operatives where machinery is running in order to pay benefits to firms and operatives where machinery is stopped.

W. M. WIGLEY JR. EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Earnings of William Wigley Jr., company of \$2,740,455 or \$3.19 a share, or he increased capitalization in nine months by \$2,000,000. The official estimate of \$2,700,000 or \$3.14 a share on the entire year will be exceeded. Sales are continuing to fall as good volume in the last quarter and if earnings continue at the same rate in proportion to sales, \$7,653,444 or \$4.35 a share would be earned.

FRENCH FRANCHIS AT NEW LOW

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Slackened demand for French exchange in the New York market caused further recessions in the quoted value of bills on Paris today, France sliding off to another new low of 5 1/2 cents. Practically all of the continental exchanges, including English, were slightly lower.

California

An Attractive Field for Investment

THE amazing growth of California and other western states—municipally, agriculturally and industrially—is constantly creating needs for additional financing. This in turn opens splendid opportunities for the safe, remunerative investment of capital.

In this important field we have been active for many years. We maintain six offices, located in the principal centers of California. Our large staff of bond experts is well qualified to serve you.

From time to time, we issue booklets and circulars containing timely and pertinent information regarding Western securities. May we not put your name on our mailing list to receive this service regularly? Please fill out and mail the coupon:

NAME _____
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CITY _____

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LOS ANGELES: 210 West Seventh St. Tel. Met. 0787.
SAN FRANCISCO: 215 Montgomery St. Douglas 3325.
SANTA BARBARA: 1015 State St. Tel. 1874.
PASADENA: 16 S. Raymond Ave. Tel. Fair Oaks 26.
RIVERSIDE: 660 West 7th St. Tel. Riverside 714.
LONG BEACH: 141 West First St. Tel. 617-49.

BANK SURPLUSES IN MOST CASES EXCEED CAPITAL

New York Banks' Big Undivided Profits May Mean Some Large Stock Distributions

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Stockholders of banks are likely to receive some good distributions ultimately, judging from the rate of increase of surplus and undivided profits shown by banks of the larger cities. Such distributions will probably take the form of stock dividends. The banks of New York City, for instance, have normally enjoyed a prosperous year in 1923.

With most banks and trust companies surplus and undivided profits are larger than capital. The First National Bank of New York has \$10,000,000, 000 and a surplus account of \$55,948,800. United States Trust Company surplus and undivided profits are \$78 per cent of capital, while the Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn surplus account is 737 per cent of capital.

Other institutions that have surplus and undivided profits much larger than capital are: Chemical National Bank, 367 per cent; Hanover National Bank, 438 per cent; Park National Bank, 240 per cent; State Bank, 202 per cent; Bank of New York, 181 per cent; 307 per cent; Farmers Loan & Trust Company, 327 per cent.

Below is a table showing the relation between capital and surplus and undivided profits in the larger New York banking institutions:

NATIONAL BANKS	Sur. and Capital undiv. prof.
American Ex.	\$5,000,000 \$5,128,400 102 1/2%
Chase	20,000,000 22,250,400 111 1/2%
Chemical	4,000,000 5,737,700 143 1/2%
City	40,000,000 52,241,100 131 1/2%
Commerce	1,000,000 1,431,000 143 1/2%
First	10,000,000 13,984,300 139 1/2%
Hanover	5,000,000 11,904,200 238 1/2%
Harriman	1,000,000 1,312,700 131 1/2%
Mech. & Metals	10,000,000 16,849,400 168 1/2%
Park	10,000,000 24,050,700 240 1/2%
Seaboard	4,000,000 7,358,200 184 1/2%

STATE BANKS

Bank of Man. Co. 10,000,000 12,676,100 126 1/2%

TRUST COMPANIES

Banker Trust Co. 20,000,000 24,019,700 120 1/2%

Other Institutions

Bank of America 6,500,000 5,604,700 86 1/2%

Other Institutions

Bank of New York 1,000,000 1,431,000 143 1/2%

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Discount the January Investment Demand

We own and offer the following Bonds:

Canadian Bonds	Maturity	Yield
\$15,000 Toronto Harbor 4 1/2%	1953	5.35%
30,000 Province of Alberta 5%	1948	5.40%
10,000 Province of British Columbia 5 1/2%	1939	5.40%
5,000 Province of Manitoba 4 1/2%	1926	5.50%
50,000 City of Medicine Hat 5%	1945-50	6.00%
50,000 City of Medicine Hat 5 1/2%	1938	6.00%

Corporation Bonds	Maturity	Yield
\$25,000 Great Western Power 5%	1946	5.50%
25,000 Havana Electric Light & Pwr. 5%	1954	6.25%
10,000 Southern Railway Gen. & Ref. 6%	1956	6.25%
15,000 St. Louis-San Fran. Prior Lien 4%	1950	6.65%
50,000 Public Service Corp. of N. J. 7%	1941	6.85%
50,000 Manati Sugar First Mtge. 7 1/2%	1941	7.55%

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50 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

RAILROADS CARRY FEWER PASSENGERS

Traffic in New England Falls Below That of 1922

Regardless of the fact that freight traffic in 1923 has been of unprecedented volume, denoting a high degree of general commercial activity, passenger business on many roads has not kept pace. In New England travel on the railroads, judging from the passengers passing through the two big Boston terminals, has fallen below 1922 in almost every month since April.

In the early months of 1923 passengers handled by the New Haven, Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine into and out of Boston showed considerable increase over the preceding year, continuing the improving tendency which became manifest in the early fall of 1922. This was a period of increasing business, and passenger travel reflected it.

Since April, however, there has been a reversal of trend in New England, with passenger business lagging a little behind 1922. This is virtually coincident with business recession which began to be apparent in the late spring. Some of the New England industrial centers have been particularly affected, especially those devoted to the manufacture of shoes or textiles. Considerable unemployment has resulted in those industries in recent months. This has naturally caused some decrease in travel.

From a longer range view, the steady multiplication of automobiles has undoubtedly converted a lot of commuter business to that means of transportation. It has tended to check the normal growth of short haul travel which might otherwise be expected.

DES MOINES ELECTRIC

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Construction of a \$16,000,000 power plant for the Des Moines Electric Company, a subsidiary of Illinois Power & Light has been authorized. Work on the first section will start immediately. Cost will be \$6,000,000. The plant, which will generate 280,000 horse power, will be built on a 55-acre site.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway earned for dividends \$58,351 in November, compared with \$56,550 in the corresponding month of 1922. The balance after charges for the 11 months to Nov. 30 was \$747,451 in comparison with \$92,074 for the corresponding 11 months of 1922.

Safe 7% Investment for January Funds



\$540,000

First Mortgage Bonds

Secured by the CAPE FEAR HOTEL

(appraised at \$898,900)

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Prices: To yield 7%

We quote from letters received from independent authorities on land value, construction cost, earnings, location and demand. "It is our opinion that the site of the proposed hotel on the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, will be worth \$150,000 upon completion of the proposed modern hotel." From J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate and Insurance, Wilmington, N. C. (Two other letters substantiating our own appraisal of land value are contained in the circular describing these bonds.)

"I figure the Cape Fear Hotel will cost approximately \$750,000 including all construction costs, architect's fees, loan expenses, furnishing and equipment." From Raymond C. Snow & Company, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. (Two other letters on building costs are printed in the descriptive circular.)

"I have made a careful and conservative estimate of income and expense of the proposed Cape Fear Hotel of Wilmington, N. C., and attached hereto is a detail of my estimate.

"These figures show a gross annual income of \$174,944, and a total annual operating expense, including 15% estimated vacancies, of \$88,754, leaving as the net annual earnings \$86,190, which figure I am sure is extremely conservative." From J. L. Alexander, Proprietor Ottawa Hotel, Greenville, S. C. (In our own estimate of earnings we have allowed for 20% vacancies, and estimate a net income of only \$77,838.)

"Undoubtedly there is both room and need for such a hotel and for some time there has been public demand for such. The growth of the city, especially in the way of tourist travel, is emphasizing this demand. A new modern hotel, properly conducted, should be a highly paying investment, in my opinion."

From James H. Cowan, Mayor, City of Wilmington, N. C. (Three other letters on the demand for hotel accommodations in Wilmington, and on the advantageous location of the Cape Fear Hotel, are contained in the bond circular.)

FEATURES OF THIS ISSUE

The Cape Fear Hotel will be a modern tourist-commercial hotel of the highest type, nine stories in height, of modern fireproof construction, and containing 150 guest rooms, each with bath.

We call attention particularly to the large margin of security which these bonds offer. The loan of \$540,000 is substantially 60% of the physical value, as established by independent appraisals.

In addition to this tangible and definitely pledged security, the bonds are safeguarded by the remarkable industrial development and prosperity of North and South Carolina—a region whose mills consume a larger volume of cotton than New England, and which is famed for its tobacco products. The city of Wilmington is the most northerly seaport of the South Atlantic States, and is the natural outlet for this enterprising and thriving section of the country.

Order Now For January Investment

We can deliver immediately Cape Fear Hotel Bonds in all maturities, or we will cheerfully reserve bonds for investors who will have funds available next month. Call, write or telephone for illustrated descriptive circular.

Maturities—4 to 15 years from December 1, 1923. Denominations—\$1,000, \$500, \$100. Interest Payable—June 1 and December 1. Federal Income Tax—Refunded to bondholders up to 4%.

G. L. MILLER & CO.

NEW YORK TOLD HOW TO SAVE MILLIONS BY UNIFORM DESIGNS

American Institute of Steel Construction Advises City to Avoid High Building Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The School Board of the city of New York has an estimated schedule requiring 125,000 tons of steel for new school buildings, on which, at present prices, there would be a saving of approximately \$1,500,000 if the design were made according to the American Institute of Steel Construction specification, declared Leo H. Miller, chief engineer of that organization.

"The city of New York," continued Mr. Miller, "is estimated to use approximately one-third of the tonnage of structural steel in the United States, and on this assumption at present prices our specifications would save approximately \$12,000,000 per annum in this district, or the equivalent of \$2 per person."

Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, drew The Christian Science Monitor representative's attention to the "saving that would accrue to the New York City taxpayer and renter in particular" by the use of the "standard specification for the design, fabrication and erection of structural steel for buildings" in the school erection program of the American metropolis.

Breaking Down Traditions
The problem of the American Institute of Steel Construction is said to be concerned with breaking through disorganized traditions and establishing a uniform standard on the use of structural steel. Two conditions are reported as forming only passive opposition. "One is the unwarranted reverence for things of the past, and the other is our failure to take the initiative."

The structural steel industry is said to have developed and survived because it is essential to modern construction, and not because any effort has been made to guide it either from the inside or outside.

No profession or industry, it is declared by the Institute, has such uniformly been talent as the steel industry, which makes it obvious and logical that "we should sponsor a standardization which will react to the advantage of the public, the engineering and architectural professions, as well as to the industry."

A working stress of 18,000 pounds a square inch has been adopted by the Institute in place of 16,000 pounds long adhered to by steel mills. Twenty thousand pounds is the stated allowable working stress, but the Institute decided upon a "conservative compromise of 18,000 pounds." Mr. Miller said, in addition:

At the last session of the New York State Legislature, the 18,000-pound unit stress was authorized for cities not now controlled by local building codes; the City of Omaha has a building code permitting the 18,000-pound unit stress, and several large structures have been erected in Buffalo using these unit stresses.

Higher Limit in Boston
The Massachusetts State Legislature in the last session authorized the increase in the height of buildings in the metropolitan district of Boston; and to permit existing structures to extend to this new height, and also allow new structures to be built, the Board of Appeals now grants permits on structures designed according to our specifications.

The American Institute of Steel Construction recognized in undertaking this essential work in design, fabrication and erection that the public must be satisfied as to the conservation of the recommendations, and therefore selected a committee whose professional standing is beyond criticism. They are from the leading talent in the academic, engineering and architectural professions. They are not directly interested financially in the industry itself.

This committee has been described as one of the strongest ever assembled on a technical subject. Their geographical distribution eliminates any chance of local influences dominating their recommendations. One railway engineer remarked that the names of this committee alone were sufficient guarantee to him that the specifications were conservative and reliable.

The members of the committee referred to by Mr. Miller are George F. Swain, Milo S. Ketchum, E. R. Graham, W. J. Thomas, and Wilbur J. Watson. Mr. Miller further observed:

Structural steel is one of the largest single items in the cost of a building, and our specification reduces this item about 12 1/2 per cent. Dean Ketchum, of Illinois University, says it will provide a better steel frame than the requirements of any building code with which he is familiar.

The architect of the Cleveland Board of Education estimates that he can save the taxpayers of Cleveland \$125,000 a year on the item of structural steel costs for school buildings in that city. On his recommendation the Cleveland Building Commissioner has asked the city to adopt our specifications as its code for structural steel.

Detroit to Save
The Public Lighting Commissioners of the city of Detroit requested permission to use our specification on the construction of an 800-ton power plant for that city. It will mean that the Commissioner has issued a bulletin permitting the use of the specification on private and public construction in the city of Detroit. It will mean a saving of approximately \$2,000,000 a year.

Legislation has been initiated in New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Kansas City, Denver and Los Angeles, with a view of adopting the specification as their code.

Its universal use will enable architects and engineers throughout the country to design structures on a uniform basis, which is not at present possible, due to the wide variation in certain parts of steel codes, particularly in the use of columns.

The American Institute of Steel Construction believes that by reducing costs of steel construction and promoting a campaign of education throughout the country, that the use of steel will soon be extended to new fields and become cheap enough to be used in the construction of at least the first floor of residences, where 85 per cent of fires originate.

We want the designing of structural steel removed from the shadows of tradition and put on an accurate, scientific basis.

Mr. Miller pointed out that New York

City's Blackwell Island Bridge across the East River, connecting Manhattan Island with the borough of Queens on Long Island, was designed with unit stresses of 24,000 pounds a square inch for congested loading. And yet the buildings at each end of that bridge, according to Mr. Miller, are required by building codes to be designed with unit stresses of 16,000 pounds a square inch. The assertion was made by Mr. Miller that the action of the loads on the buildings are in no manner comparable to the severity of those which act upon the Blackwell Island Bridge.

Mr. Kimbrough is President

Attention also was drawn to the alleged fact that the American Railway Engineers' Association design railroad bridges with a unit stress of 16,000 pounds a square inch, and in their manual have a ruling for rating existing bridges to take care of the increased weight of rolling stock during the life of the bridge. This ruling for existing structures is said to be based upon unit stresses of 25,000 pounds a square inch.

Officers of the American Institute of Steel Construction are as follows: J. L. Kimbrough, Indiana Bridge Company, Munster, Ind., president; W. M. Wood, Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company, Decatur, Ill., vice-president; Charles F. Abbott, New York City, executive director; Leo H. Miller, Cleveland, O., chief engineer.

The personnel of the board of directors is as follows:

H. B. Hirsch, Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. L. Gadd, Levering & Garrigue, New York City; Paul Willis, Kenwood Bridge Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Kreuger, Worden Allen Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles N. Pitts, New England Structural Steel Company, Boston, Mass.; C. M. Denise, McClintock-Marshall Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. L. Kimbrough, Indiana Bridge Company, Munster, Ind.; J. T. Foster, National Bridge Works, Long Island City, N. Y.; George E. J. Plator, Hay Foundry & Iron Works, New York City; C. A. Schneider, General Iron Works, Cincinnati, O.; A. J. Dyer, Nashville Bridge Company, Nashville, Tenn.; C. W. Russell, Russell Wheel & Foundry Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. E. Klingel, hofer, Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. M. Ward, Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company, Decatur, Ill.

DIVIDENDS

Northern Pacific declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred, initial dividend of 1 per cent was declared in September.

De Beers Consolidated Mines declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

White Rock Mineral Springs declared a 50-cent common dividend and 1 1/2 per cent on the first preferred, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Baltimore & Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 per cent on the preferred, both payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 12.

American Screw Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Beatrice Creamery declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and \$1.25 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York, declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 22.

National Rockland Bank, Rockland, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra of 2 1/2 per cent, same as three months ago, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Commercial Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., manufacturers of calcium arsenate, declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock. The dividend is payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Cities Service Company declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent in stock scrip on the common in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent in cash scrip on the common and 1/2 per cent in cash on the preferred and preferred "B," payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

New York Air Brake declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and \$1 on class "A" stock, common payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 8.

United Verde Extension declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

New York Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Metropolitan Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Waring Hat Manufacturers declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Trumbull Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred and \$1.75 on preferred stock of record Dec. 21.

Commercial Solvents Company declared a dividend of \$1 on the class A stock. The last dividend on the A stock was paid Jan. 2. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent also was declared on the preferred stock. All dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 25.

Southern States Oil Corporation declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 29 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Otis Elevator Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$2 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Jersey Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 4.

American Milling Company declared a cash dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record Dec. 19. The stock is held by the cash dividend and the stock dividend of 50 per cent previously announced on Dec. 20.

HEAVY PRICE DECLINE IN EGGS
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—A drop of two cents in the egg market today brought the total decline since last Saturday to seven cents. Selected eggs today brought only 32 cents, while a month ago they brought 39 cents.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Dec. 20.—Consols for money today were 5 1/2, 10 Boers 1 1/2, and Rand Mines 2 1/2. Bar silver 33 1/2, per ounce. "Short and three months' bills, 3 1/2 per cent.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (Special).—The duty on imported manure sets, composed in chief value of metal, not plated with or composed of platinum, gold or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, is reduced in an opinion by the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of the Y. M. C. A. of the City of New York. These sets were taxed on entry through the customs at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 31 of the tariff act of 1922. They are held more properly dutiable at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 399 of the 1922 act.

MATURITIES FOR NEXT MONTH ARE UNUSUALLY LIGHT

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Corporate maturities in January, 1924, are estimated at \$58,661,400, compared with \$81,197,990 in December, 1923, and \$100,144,000 in January, 1922. Railroad bonds lead with \$17,164,950, of which \$15,000,000 are equipment trust certificates. Among the latter are \$3,894,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent certificates due Jan. 15, 1924, and New York Central \$2,000,000 4 1/2 per cent certificates due Jan. 1, 1924.

ARGENTINE LOAN PLACED IN LONDON

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Frank A. Vandenberg, in an interview released by the Latin-American News Service, says: "We might take a leaf from the business book of the British Empire. In the case of a loan of \$240,000,000 sold in London by Argentina the British financiers required that 9 per cent of the amount should be in credits for British railroads in Argentina. The offer of \$240,000,000 to Argentina by British bankers on conditions similar to those here given was reported some time ago, but this is the first intimation that the contract has been closed and the bonds actually sold."

EASIER TENDENCY IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Wheat underwent a moderate setback in price today soon after the opening. The opening, which ranged from 1/4c off to a shade advance, May 1.08 1/2-1.08 3/4, and July 1.06 1/2, was followed by a general decline.

After opening unchanged to 1/4c higher, May 74, corn prices showed slight losses all around.

Data were easier with corn, starting unchanged to 1/4c up, May 45 1/2-45 3/4, but later sagged.

Provisions were lower.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 900; beef steers and yearlings, very uneven; fed steers at \$9 and above, 15c to 25c higher; others, steady; top yearlings, \$11.50; best matured steers, \$10.75; fat sheep, uneven, generally dull; canners and cutters, steady; veal, abundant; hogs, bulk, \$8.50-9.00; light kind, \$8; stockers and feeders, narrow.

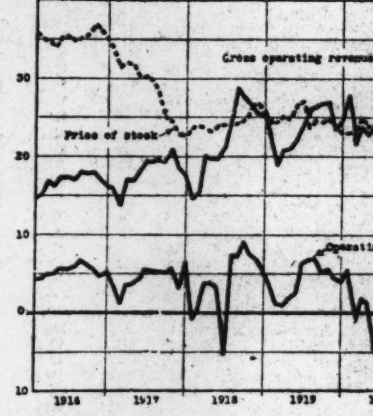
Pigs—Receipts, 30,000; desirable medium and strong weight butchers, steady; bulk butchers, \$7.10-7.15; top 7.20; 180 to 225-pound average, \$6.80-7.00; bulk, desirable, \$6.40-6.60; \$6.40-6.60; desirable strong weight pigs, \$6.60-6.75; estimated holdover, 8,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; fat lambs, strong to around 25c higher; sheep, mostly 25c higher; feeder lambs, steady; bulk, \$12.50-12.85; top 13; bulk light and heavy weight ewes, \$7.50-7.75; bulk feeding lambs, \$11.25-11.75.

Public Utility Earnings

HUDSON & MANHATTAN
November, 1923
Gross receipts, \$1,001,488
Expenses and taxes, \$11,725
Operating income, \$989,763
Depreciation, \$11,725
Charges, \$23,311
Net income, \$954,727

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S LARGE EARNINGS
The remarkable increase in New York Central's earnings in recent years is clearly shown on the chart above, the upper heavy line representing gross revenues, the lower line depicting the trend of operating income, i. e., the sum remaining after payment of all operating expenses.



Gross revenues, it will be noted, have been making new high records ever since the early years of the decade, even the peak months in the early autumn of 1920. But it is the improvement in operating income which is the most impressive feature of the exhibit. Although October, the latest period for which earnings are now available, showed a declining tendency, the results so far at hand give promise that the year as a whole will produce record figures in this item as well as in gross.

Nor is this the whole story, since a large proportion of Central's income comes from dividends on the shares of its subsidiaries, all of which are having a most prosperous year. These factors, and an increase in the dividend rate, doubtless account in large measure for the rise in the price of the stock, the quotation for which is shown by the dotted line on the chart.

Orders have been received in excess of the amount of stock offered. This advertisement appears as a matter of record.

American & Foreign Power Company Inc.

Preferred Stock
Cumulative Dividends, \$7 per Share per Annum

Each share of Preferred Stock now offered will carry one share of Common

Shares without nominal or par value. Entitled to \$100 per share and accrued dividend in case of liquidation. Redeemable as a whole or in part on any dividend date upon 30 days' notice at \$110 per share and accrued dividend. Dividends payable quarterly January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. Bankers Trust Company, Transfer Agent; Central Union Trust Company of New York, Registrar. Dividends free of the present United States Normal Income Tax.

A portion of this issue has been taken by European bankers for simultaneous offering in their markets

The following information is contained in a letter from Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, President of the Company:
The American & Foreign Power Company Inc. has been formed by the Electric Bond and Share Company, all the common stock of which is owned by the General Electric Company, to acquire and operate, directly or through subsidiaries, public utility properties in the United States and foreign countries. By reason of the low rates of exchange now prevailing, foreign properties can be acquired at advantageous prices and the higher prevailing rates for service afford opportunities for larger return on invested capital than is obtainable from similar enterprises in this country. The development and operation of the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. and its subsidiaries, will be under the supervision of the Electric Bond and Share Company. The Board of Directors of the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. will include:

Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, President of the Electric Bond and Share Company.
Mr. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.
Mr. Anson W. Burchard, President of the International General Electric Company.
Mr. Clarence Dillon, Dillon Read & Co.
Mr. C. E. Mitchell, President of The National City Bank of New York.

The Electric Bond and Share Company has for over fifteen years successfully financed and supervised the operation of public utility companies in the United States. At the present time the groups under Electric Bond and Share supervision include more than 100 companies, with a total invested capital of approximately \$650,000,000, and serve a population estimated at 7,200,000. Every one of these groups has been successful. The American & Foreign Power Company Inc. will have Electric Bond and Share Company organization and supervision.

CAPITALIZATION

The capitalization of the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. giving effect to this financing, will be as follows:

Preferred Stock (\$7 Cumulative Dividend).....	400,000 Shares
(Now offered for public subscription)	
Second Preferred Stock (\$7 Cumulative Dividend).....	120,000 Shares
(Purchased for cash by Electric Bond and Share Company)	
Common Stock.....	920,000 Shares
(400,000 to go with Preferred; 520,000 held by Electric Bond and Share Company)	

The Electric Bond and Share Company has agreed to purchase all the Second Preferred Stock for immediate cash payment, at a price providing a cash equity of 30% over the net amount to be received for all the Preferred Stock when paid in full.

PROVISIONS OF STOCK ISSUES

The Preferred Stock has preference over the other classes of stock as to dividends and to assets on liquidation. It is callable in whole or in part on any dividend date on 30 days' notice at \$110 per share and accrued dividend. It is entitled to a dividend of \$7 per share per annum cumulative from January 1, 1924. Dividends cannot be paid on Second Preferred or Common Stock while Preferred dividends are in arrears. The Second Preferred Stock of the company, all of which has been purchased for cash by the Electric Bond and Share Company, carries with each share four warrants each entitling the holder to subscribe for one share of Common Stock at \$25 per share. Second Preferred Stock when accompanied by four warrants will be taken at \$100 per share in payment for such common stock in lieu of cash.

PROPERTIES

Before the formation of the American & Foreign Power Company Inc. the Electric Bond and Share Company had acquired operating public utility properties in Cuba, Panama and Guatemala at a purchase price aggregating \$13,114,213. These properties are now supplying electric light and power, telephone or other services to over thirty-nine communities in Cuba, Panama and Guatemala. All these properties have been successful, and for the year ending August 31, 1923, earned \$2,088,900 net. The American & Foreign Power Company Inc. will take over and operate these properties which will give the company an immediate income. The American & Foreign Power Company Inc. will follow the usual Electric Bond and Share Company plan of acquiring additional properties only after the most thorough investigation and careful analysis from every viewpoint and after allowing ample time for orderly negotiations and prudent buying. Accordingly, calls for funds will be made only as the money can be advantageously used.

PAYMENTS

Each share of Preferred Stock will carry with it one share of Common Stock.

Payments will be called for as follows: 25% on allotment, subsequent calls to be at intervals of not less than four months, and no single call to be for more than 10% of the subscription price. Purchasers have the option, however, to make payment in full at any time and become entitled to the full dividend. Allotment Certificates of the Company will be delivered on or about January 2, 1924. Holders of these Certificates will be entitled to receive currently proportionate dividends paid upon stock called for by the Certificates and upon payment in full, but not earlier than January 2, 1925, to receive definitive certificates for the Preferred Stock subscribed and for an equal number of shares of Common Stock.

We offer this Stock for delivery in the form of Allotment Certificates, when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of legal details by our counsel.

Price \$96 Per Share

Certificates are listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Dillon, Read & Co.
The National City Company
White, Weld & Co.

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable. While not guaranteed, it is accepted by us as accurate.

CHINESE RADIO CONTRACT
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Federal Telephone Company of California has transferred all its rights and title in the \$13,000,000 contract for the construction and operation of radio stations in China to the Federal Telephone Company of Delaware, a newly organized \$5,000,000 corporation. Sole stockholders of the Delaware company are Radio Corporation of America and Federal Telephone Company of California.

CORN PRODUCTS' EARNINGS MAY REACH \$19 SHARE

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, Corn Products showed \$13.75 a share for the common stock. It is expected that net for the 12 months will total \$19 a share.

The stock is paying \$6 in regular dividends and \$3 in extras. Recent reports of an impending increase in the common dividend were denied by officials.

There are 497,840 shares of common outstanding, on which dividends amounting to \$4,480,560, or \$9 a share, were paid in 1922. Doubling the number of shares and establishing the rate at \$6 would mean a dividend requirement of \$5,974,080 on the common.

If net this year comes up to expectations, this amount will be earned, with a surplus of \$3,484,880. Assuming that \$19 a share will be earned in 1923, the company will have earned \$90.17 a share in the last five years. Out of this total \$21.50 a share will have been paid in dividends, leaving \$68.67 a share returned to surplus.

Earnings of \$19 a share this year, after \$9 has been paid on the common, would bring profit and loss surplus to \$34,299,654, or the equivalent of nearly \$69 a share on the stock.

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL REPORTS FOR YEAR

The Merrimac Chemical Company report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1923, shows net working capital of \$2,696,581 compared with \$2,110,027 a year ago, a gain of \$586,554. Inventories stood at \$1,090,679, compared with \$806,180. Property account was reduced during the year \$317,000.

The net asset value of the \$3,528,000 of 50 per cent stock was \$30.70, of which \$38.20 was in net current assets. A year ago the net asset value was \$31.50 a share, of which current assets were equal to \$30 a share.

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Useful Holiday Gifts
Neckwear
Hosiery
Gloves
Mufflers
HOWE & HOWE
Established 1858
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BOSTON & MAINE ISSUE APPROVED

Stockholders of Boston & Maine Railroad, at a special meeting today, authorized the issuance of \$7,000,000 6 per cent mortgage bonds, to secure a loan of similar amount recently approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purchase of new equipment, improvements to existing equipment, and additions and betterments to the property.

Bonds are to be issued in two series, \$1,106,000 to mature Jan. 1, 1929, and \$5,894,000 to mature Jan. 1, 1934.

BIG PROVIDENCE OIL RECEIPTS
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 20 (Special).—Port receipts of oil in a single day have reached a total of 168,000 barrels, the Gulf Refining Company tankers Gulfport bringing 45,000 and the Currier 55,000 barrels. The Argon of the Standard Oil Company of New York has brought 68,000 barrels in a run from San Pedro, Calif., in 21 days.

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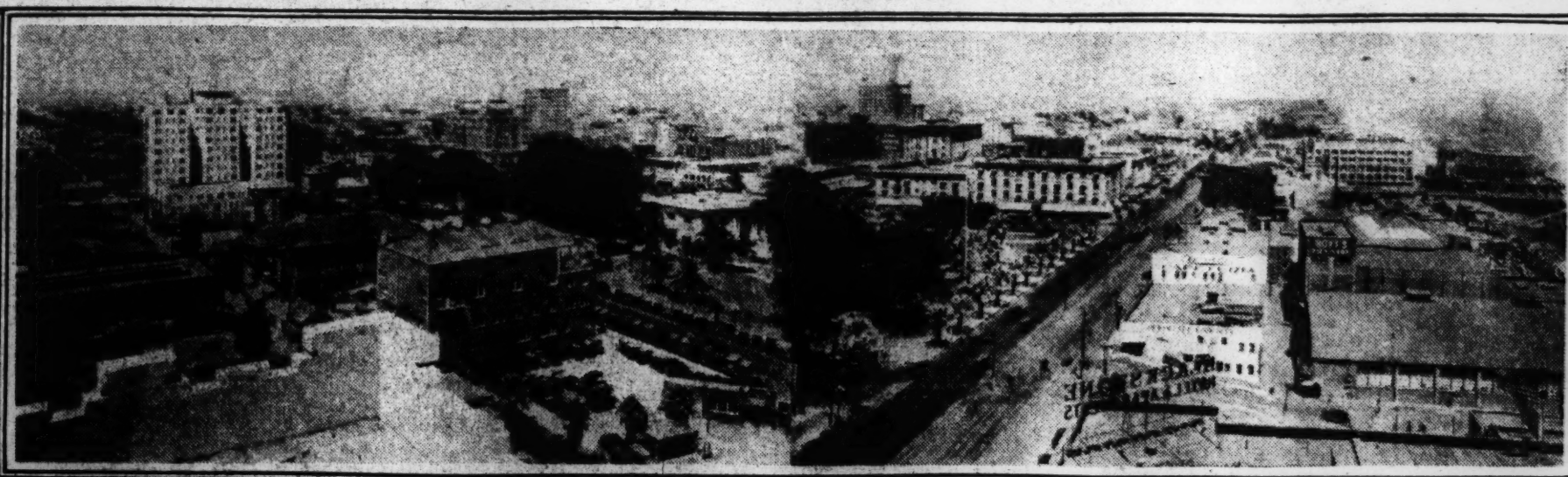
Business Insurance and Branches

PROVIDE a systematic savings account for your children's education, family interests and an adequate return in monthly payments.

Proof of Southern California's Charm Found in Photographs of Typical Localities



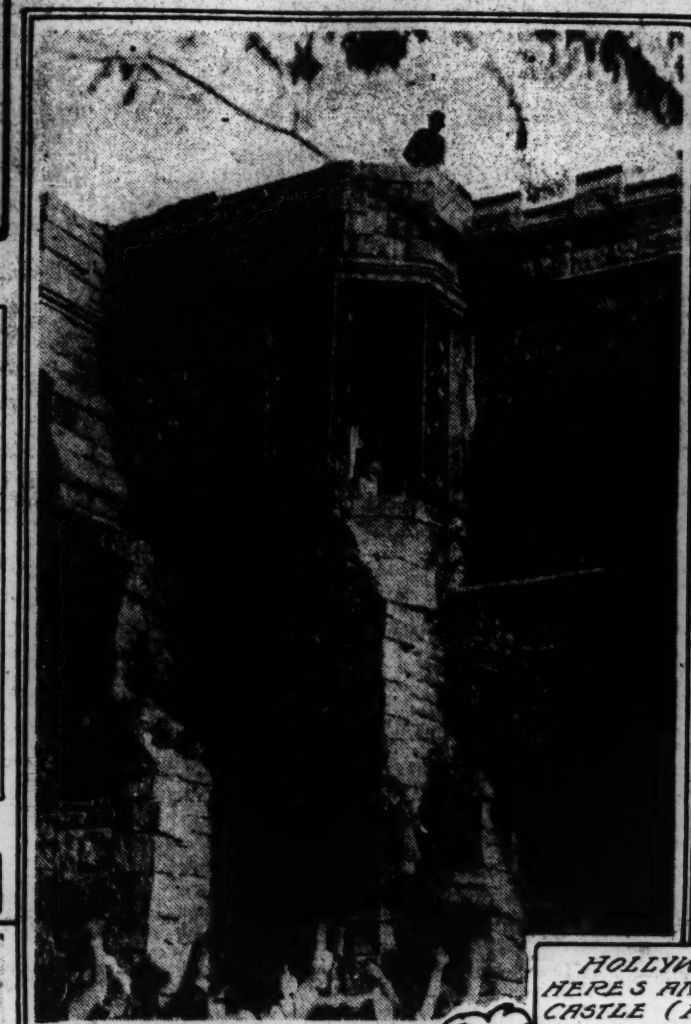
ARTISTS' COLONY AT LAGUNA BEACH



PANORAMA OF LONG BEACH



ON THE SANDS AT LONG BEACH

HOLLYWOOD
HERE'S AN ENGLISH
CASILE (PAINTED
ON CANVAS) FOR A
MARY PICKFORD
SCENE.HUNTINGTON LAKE - AN INLAND VIEW
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

HOLLYWOOD HOLDS ITS CINEMA THRONE

Nearly 12 Times as Many Persons Engaged in Industry as Inhabited City in 1903

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Back in the early nineteen hundreds when Hollywood was a sprawled-out, undeveloped and siesta-seeking town of about 1000 population, without anything particular to recommend, it aside from the omnipresence of an agreeable climate, a few adventurous New Yorkers, interested in the recording of dramas on moving celluloid, descended upon it and started making one and two reel "thrillers" of the old-fashioned melodramatic type, occasionally taking desperate chances with their own finances and a flickle public by turning out three-reel "super-productions."

The pictures were crude, so was the equipment and so were most of the directors and players. In those days directors did not really need scenarios. An active imagination, a half-dozen actors, a cañon, a high cliff from which to knock the villain during the fight scene, a liberal supply of guns and "white powder" and a cameraman were really all that was needed for turning out a drama.

These moving picture adventurers had come to southern California to take advantage of the many hours of sunshine—sunlight at that time being one of the most important features of "movie-making." They found that they could work from early morning until late afternoon getting good photographic results out of doors. Nowadays the producers have discarded the sun, except for exterior scenes. In place of the old glass-covered studios, which decoyed the

sun in for interior scenes, the modern picture makers use huge dark studio buildings and innumerable kinds and sizes of lights, which enable them to get much better results in pictorial composition.

Attracted by Sunshine
But in the early days the sun was very necessary, and those who had come from the east to experiment with the light and climate of southern California sent back word to their film brethren in New York, and gradually the picture-making industry started filtering from the east to the west coast.

When Hollywood was incorporated in 1903 it had a population of 1100, only a few of whom were motion-picture people. Today the population is 100,000, and, according to the Chamber of Commerce, "going up every week." Hollywood is the center of the picture industry, although not all of the studios are located here. The

"movie belt" begins in Hollywood, circles down to the Pacific Ocean, and swings back through Los Angeles by way of Culver City, and in that belt are about 50 studios, including almost every known kind, from magnificent buildings representing investments of millions of dollars down to odd-looking little lean-overs, with glass tops and open sides, used by some of the lesser important comedy companies.

Nowhere in the world are there better equipped picture-making plants than within this wide belt. Most of the big distributing companies own their own studios here, and there are a number of big studios where independent producers rent space for filming their stories, thus saving the cost of overhead maintenance.

Large Plants Being Built
Hollywood has grown so rapidly within the last few years and the residential sections have closed in so com-

pletely around many of the studios, that the producers are gradually moving to more open spaces beyond the city. One of these producers has purchased a 400-acre plant along the road from Beverly Hills to the sea, and is planning to build a \$5,000,000 studio there, while adjoining him one of the comedy companies is starting the construction of a \$1,000,000 plant.

Just how many persons are actually engaged in picture work in and around Hollywood it is difficult to estimate, owing to the constantly varying expansion and curtailment of production. The Hollywood Chamber of Commerce places the nominal figure at 12,000, with an annual pay roll of \$40,000,000. When all the studios are in operation, the number is in excess of this. This happened last summer, when every studio in the "belt" was turning out various kinds of film entertainment, from massive spectacles costing more

than \$1,000,000 to cheap one-reelers, made on the proverbial shoestring.

Present indications are that after the first of the year there will be a pronounced increase in production.

The rapidity of the growth of the picture-making industry in southern California has been phenomenal. Last summer the producers broke all records for high cost of productions. Once upon a time, and not so very long ago, the man who dared put \$100,000 into one picture was considered a daring speculator. Nowadays some of the big companies think nothing of investing \$500,000 in a single production and some of them have gone many thousands of dollars over the \$500,000 mark.

Unquestionably too much money has gone into picture production this year and many of the lavishly made "super-specials," according to the distributors, will never earn back the investment in them. Just how much was spent in picture-making in 1923 has not been figured out by the experts as yet. The Hollywood Chamber of Commerce places the amount between \$150,000,000 and \$175,000,000.

COMMUNITY CHEST VOTED DOWN
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 20 (Special)—A plan for a community chest, in which Los Angeles' charitable organizations would join in raising funds, proposed by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, has been voted down by the Los Angeles Alliance of Social Agencies as "a cold-blooded business proposition."

SANTA BARBARA'S ENVIRONMENT CALLS UP VISIONS OF OLD SPAIN

City Reflects Quaint Mixture of Mexican Somnolency and California Hustle—Franciscan Mission Still Standing

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Nestling between the lofty Santa Ynez range of mountains to the northeast and a high table-land called locally "The Mesa" to the southwest, Santa Barbara, city of Spanish dons and American Argonauts, is a quaint mixture of Mexican somnolency and California hustle.

Some 50 years ago, the little mission town consisted of barely 1000 people, housed mostly in adobe dwellings of crude architecture, built within a few blocks of the ocean front and straggling along both sides of the main business artery, State Street, toward the old mission erected by Franciscan monks in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Mission Still Standing
The mission stands as picturesquely today in the shadow of Mount La Cumbre as it did 100 years ago when the prairie schooner, drawn by oxen, was a daily sight on the only business street, and Mexican vaqueros, fresh from the vast cattle ranches, invaded the town at night and held high revel.

But even 50 years ago the fame of Santa Barbara's beauty had penetrated to the outer world. For 50 years ago, as today, Santa Barbara had its back turned to the western sky and every morning faced the rising sun as it sprang from the mighty Pacific, beyond the blue tinted islands that rise to the south and east. And this is one of the secrets of Santa Barbara's equable climate, for it looks upon the Pacific to the south and east, instead of the west, and laughs at the western trade winds that are shorn of their sting by miles of travel over plain and mesa.

Fifty and more years ago the Ameri-

cans began to invade the peace and mañana environment of the little Spanish-Mexican town. From the gold fields to the north they came, and by ship around the Horn and through the isthmus, and the Indians disappeared, and adobe crumbled to make room for lumber and brick.

The Modern Santa Barbara
Today Santa Barbara is as modern as most, with a population of 30,000 or more, with electric surface systems, and railroads and steamship lines, with millionaires' yachts riding in its harbor, with thousands of automobiles congesting its traffic; with its glorious, crescent-shaped beach front where hundreds breast the surf, winter and summer alike. Yet withal there is an atmosphere of old Spain pervading the city. Everywhere amid palms and pepper trees and red flaming poinsettias there nestle pretty bungalows of Spanish-Colonial aspect. Old adobe mansions of the early dons have been preserved and restored, and scores of shops and store buildings are fashioned along the same architectural lines, several blocks of such buildings being turned into a "Street in Spain."

FORD MOTOR PLANS LONG BEACH PLANT

LONG BEACH, Cal., Dec. 20 (Special)—Reports that Henry Ford is negotiating for the purchase of a factory site at Long Beach were admitted to be true by city officials here today. Official announcement by the Ford Motor Company of a tide-water plant which would manufacture automobiles for exportation as well as Pacific Coast distribution, the first of its kind established, is expected.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Sketch of Long Beach's Oil Derricks on Signal Hill as They Appear at Night



There Are Now 575 Derricks, Giving the Hill the Appearance of a Pincushion Rising Behind the City—Approximately 150,000 Barrels of Oil Come From These Wells Every Day—Discovery Led to Increased Values in Land and Prosperity in Many Lines

CALIFORNIA CITIES
IN SOUTHERN PART
SHOW RAPID GAINS

Good Climate Adds Strength to
Foundation of Stability on
Which Progress Is Based

Entire Section Characterized by
Buoyant Enthusiasm — Los
Angeles Now 1,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is a land
of home makers, of sure and
solid progress—not boom-town
development—with a beautiful climate
supplemented by permanent indus-
tries. Its cities have their factories,
and though smokestacks are less com-
mon here than in certain metropolises
of the east, the natural advantages of
weather and scenery are supported,
as a guarantee of permanent pros-
perity for those who enjoy them, on a
firm foundation of industrial re-
sources.

The people of southern California
believe they have struck the happy
mean of civilization, where art, out-
door life and love of nature can be
mingled with the qualities that come
from active, progressive business de-
velopment.

Phenomenal as has been the growth
of the whole area, which now is to
see one of its proudest cities, Pas-
adena, celebrate the fiftieth anniver-
sary of its founding, the growth rests
on solid rock. The vista of prosperity
that is even now making real estate
in Los Angeles, San Diego, Long
Beach, San Bernardino, San Pedro,
Glendale and other cities and towns
constantly mount in value, is only
opening, men engaged in the fruit-
growing industry, in oil production or
in the world's moving-picture center,
believe.

Bungalows a Feature
With all this, the area is not a rich
man's paradise, the bungalows of the
middle class are the outstanding fea-
ture of the cities and guarantee their
solid strength. The energy for de-
velopment that characterized the
pioneers here did not banish the will

to contentment. This is now manifest
in the broad basis of cultural institu-
tions found in the efficient school
system, the art centers, musical
groups and little theaters that have
their place in town and city.

Visitors who see this year's Tourna-
ment of Roses at Pasadena, which
comes on the first day of the New
Year, and who visit Los Angeles, and
the other cities of the region, will be
impressed by the stable base on which
the prosperity of southern California
rests.

"Golden Jubilee"

From San Bernardino, to San Diego,
from the islands of southern Cali-
fornia to the great cities, there is the
same buoyant optimism that charac-
terizes the people, founded in the be-
lief that natural climatic advantages
have been supplemented by a solid
population of homelovers, with in-
dustries that of themselves guarantee
permanent prosperity.

Next year Pasadena will take 50

weeks to celebrate its "Golden Jubi-
lee." The festivities start Jan. 1, and
include the East-West football game
in the Rose Bowl, which holds 65,000
people. The two teams playing this
year are the U. S. Naval Academy
(Annapolis) and the University of
Washington.

Those easterners who come to see
these festivities will find one of the
world's great cities in Los Angeles, a
city which conservative estimates
from four different sources now indi-
cate has a 1,000,000 population. Build-
ing here, it is believed, will exceed in
1923 the figures of 1922. In the last
three years the city has grown almost
as much in a real estate way as it did
in the previous 10 years. Since 1920
building has been at its peak, and
shows no sign of let-up.

These conditions are reflected in
statistics from other cities, so that
while southern California is an ideal
spot for the tourist, it is equally de-
sirable for the investor and business
man.

MANY ART GROUPS
NEAR LOS ANGELES

Painters Find Stirring Themes
Near Picturesque Spots Where
They Have Settled

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12 (Staff
Correspondence) — All communities
which have had a recognized art
have had their art colonies, and
while the southwest is in reality one
vast sketching ground over which the
artist may roam with happy free-
dom, here and there in its most pic-
turesque spots may be found groups
of artists who have gathered together
of the first electric mountain railway
in the world—up Mt. Lowe.

Each month will have its interest-
ing quota of events. In January, there
will be a roque tournament, open to

all comers. February will be given
over to fostering patriotism, in the
name of Abraham Lincoln and George
Washington, this country's best-loved
presidents. March will bring the Cal-
ifornia congress of the Daughters of
the American Revolution to Pasadena.
The middle of April, California's
Knights Templars, the Council, the
Royal Arch Masons and the Grand
Commandery, are coming to Pasadena.
The California Library Association
meets here April 28.

May will be one of the busiest
months of the year. Among the con-
ventions already booked are:

Knights of Columbus, 5; Odd Fel-
lows, Grand Lodge of California, 12-
18; California Master Plumbers
Association, 19-24; parent-teacher
associations, state conference, 20-24;
California Federation of Women's
Clubs, 30-31; State Congress of
Mothers, 20-24; California Optomet-
rists' Association and the Women's
Christian Temperance Association,
state convention, dates not yet settled.

(Continued on Page 23, Column 3)

PASADENA FILLS OUT 50 WEEKS
TO CELEBRATE GOLDEN JUBILEE

Festivities, Starting Jan. 1 With Tournament of Roses,
to Include Many Conventions and Special "Days"

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special
Correspondence) — Fifty weeks of events
are being organized for the celebra-
tion of the fiftieth anniversary of the
founding of Pasadena, next year. The
festivities are to start, on Jan. 1, with
the thirty-fifth annual Tournament of
Roses. This is a spectacular parade
which was inaugurated in 1889 by the
Valley Hunt Club.

Few yearly festivals in the United
States, such as the St. Louis Veiled
Prophets' Carnival, the New Orleans
Mardi Gras, are better known than the
Tournament of Roses. It is conducted
under the auspices of a civic body,
which has on its directorate leading
citizens of Pasadena. Practically all
of Pasadena's neighbor cities turn out
and help make the New Year's Day
pageant a success.

The afternoon is given over to the
East-West intercollegiate champion-
ship football contest, in the Rose Bowl.
This is a stadium holding 65,000 peo-
ple, which was built by popular sub-
scription, under the auspices of the
Tournament of Roses Association, in
the Arroyo Seco, and presented to the
city of Pasadena. The forthcoming
game will be played between the United
States Naval Academy (Annapolis)

team, as representative of the east, and
the University of Washington (Seattle)
representing the west.

The initiative in organizing the Pas-
adena 1924 Jubilee was taken by the
local Chamber of Commerce and Civic
Association a year ago. It is in charge
of a large committee of which George
Damon is chairman and George P.
Whittlesey secretary. Half a hundred
Pasadena clubs, societies, and other
organized groups are co-operating to
make this commemoration unforget-
table. Mr. Damon said:

"The spirit of our jubilee year is to
be 'the joy of living in a typical
American city,' with its normal life
of happiness, prosperity and growth,
as an exposition to the world of the
benefits of civic and community co-op-
eration. This is the keynote and the
ideal before the organizing committee.
Although we look for generous at-
tendance from the outside, it is not
crowds that we seek primarily or
those looking for entertainment. But
we do expect to show all who come
to the celebration of our fiftieth an-
niversary why Pasadena is a rare

city and a desirable one in which to
make your home.

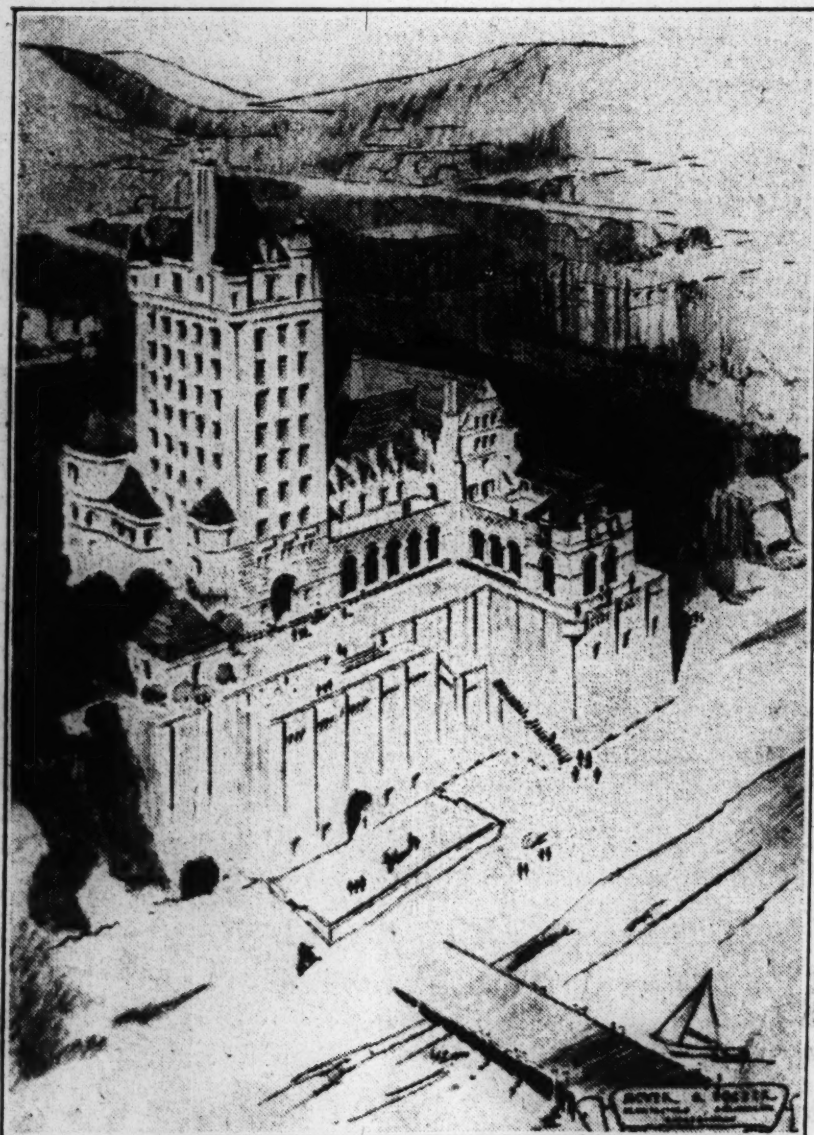
During the year, a score or more
conventions will assemble in Pas-
adena. Three of them are national
meetings. Delegates from the 100 or
more centers of the Drama League
of America will meet here in April. At
the same time, it has been proposed
to hold a conference of representatives
of Pacific coast little theaters, under
the leadership of the Pasadena Com-
munity Playhouse.

The national meeting of the Amer-
ican Society of Civil Engineers for
1924 is to be held here in June. The
City Planning Conference, scheduled
for April 10, is also national in scope.
Pasadena having recently adopted a
comprehensive city plan, this gathering
here will be most appropriate. One
of the biggest events of the year is
scheduled to take place during the
autumn, when work actually will be
started on carrying out the civic cen-
ter project—just 50 years after Pas-
adena was settled. This specific event
is to be observed on Jan. 27, which
will be in the nature of a home-coming
day.

There will be a series of other spe-
cial days to center attention on notable
men who have added to Pasadena's
fame. July 31 is to be kept as Robert
J. Burdette Day, for the benign humor-
ist who made this his home for many
years. Dr. Burdette was for many
years editor of the Burlington (Iowa)
Hawkeye. Then he entered the min-
istry and served with distinction as
pastor of Temple Baptist Church in
Los Angeles.

Another big day will be set aside to
commemorate the achievements of
Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, inventor, for
whom Mt. Lowe, which overlooks Pas-
adena, with its famous astronomical
observatory was named. He origi-
nated the balloon corps of the United
States Army, and invented the com-
pression system of artificially man-
ufacturing ice, which revolutionized
the distribution of food supplies
throughout the world. Also to his
credit is the invention of water gas
for illumination. His crowning achieve-
ment was the designing and building

(Continued on Page 23, Column 2)



Pacific Coast Club, Long Beach

TO CREATE a beautiful and individual building,
with economy of both time and cost, involves a
highly complicated administrative problem.
When it is realized that the responsibility for
this problem is usually divided among Architect,
Engineer, Decorator and Builder, it is not sur-
prising that building has come to be regarded with uncertainty
and foreboding by the prospective client.

Meyer & Holler, by directly combining in a single orga-
nization the functions of highly trained experts in all the phases
of Architecture, Engineering, Decorating and Construction,
are able to assure the success of a building undertaking as to
beauty, quality and economy.

With these methods of operation, Meyer & Holler have
produced many buildings generally conceded to be unusually
successful, both as to beauty of architecture and quality and
economy of construction.

The following well-known buildings of Southern California
are but a few of many:

GRAUMAN'S HOLLYWOOD EGYPTIAN THEATRE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY
BEACH CLUB, SANTA MONICA
INCE STUDIOS, CULVER CITY
HOLLYWOOD ATHLETIC CLUB
CITIZENS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
BRANDSTATTER'S MONTMARTRE
STANDARD FILM LABORATORIES
ROTHAKER FILM LABORATORIES
CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS
GOLDWYN STUDIOS
ST. CATHERINE HOTEL, CATALINA
NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE SCHOOL

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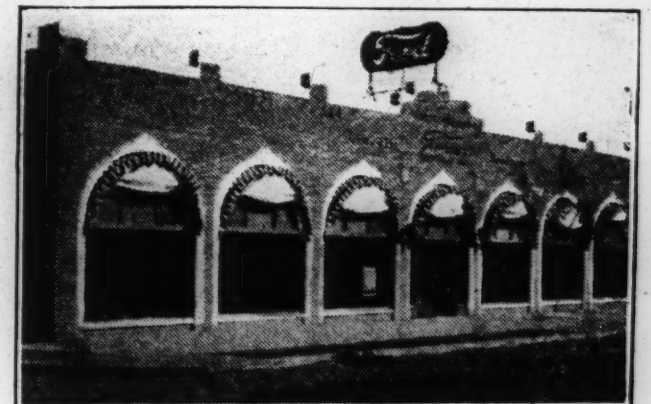
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Cosmopolitan Architecture of Southern California Clings to Sunny Climate Type

CALIFORNIA FINDING OWN BUILDING TYPE

Unusual Conditions in South of State Tend Toward Distinctive Style

By MENDEL MEYER
President, Meyer & Holler

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Those who live in southern California are decidedly fortunate in having a natural path of development for architecture and allied arts clearly defined. This path, indicated by many strong and easily recognized influences, leads directly toward results which assure beauty, comfort, and, eventually, a harmonious and picturesque countryside.

Architectural types which have come down to us from the past belong distinctly to certain localities, and are the result of local conditions, such as climate, building materials, topography, plant life, and the character of the people. Those who have traveled in Spain, Italy, and southern France and who know southern California have been struck by the similarity of conditions existing in these localities. In all but one instance the factors just given which go to form architectural types are very much the same in these places. Climatic conditions, building materials, topography, and plant life differ but little. Only the character of the people is radically different.

In southern European countries a shortage of wood leads to burned-clay products, making for an almost universal use of tile roofs and tiles for paving and architectural ornaments. The bright sun makes the bold use of colors common. Heat and light make men build walls thick and windows small, except where the latter open to an attractive vista and on a patio. The resulting large wall surfaces give an opportunity for setting off semitropical vegetation to advantage. Because of the similar conditions prevailing in these countries and southern California, it is obvious that the preponderance of natural influences point to a similarity of architecture. Even the difference in the character of the people is offset by the early history of southern California, giving a Spanish flavor to the land which architecture reflects possibly more than any other single medium.

"Sunny Climate Architecture"

Thus there has developed in southern California a type of architecture which embodies many of the qualities found in southern European countries. The most pronounced climatic indication in architecture is the pitch of a roof, and thus the slightly tilted or almost flat roof has found favor here. In cold countries it is natural that roofs should slope sharply down, for the steeper they are the less snow will accumulate upon them. In more temperate countries this slope becomes more gentle, and in countries where there is no snow at all, the flat roof is a natural development.

But while the flat roof may be one of the principal indications of climate in southern California architecture, it is but one of many features of the architecture of southern European countries which have been blended here. Some houses, of course, are distinctly Spanish and others distinctly Italian, but in an increasingly great number the type is a mixture. It has adopted the advantages of a number of types, and is simply "sunny climate architecture."

In the days when the architectural types which have come down to us and are being blended into this new type in southern California were in process of formation, modern transportation was unknown. It was imperative that brick or stone be used for building in some places, while wood was a natural building material in others. But with a range as wide as the world for gathering material, it has become more common to use wood in a treeless country and stone far from the quarry. In southern California, also, building lots are as a rule of fair size, and a house does

not abut its neighbor, but stands at some slight distance from it. There is, therefore, more reason and less offense in placing houses of varying types next to each other.

Mixture of Types
Also, a cosmopolitan population has made the mixture of architectural types inevitable. For a house to become one's home it must express as fully as possible the individuality of its owner. To some the stately colonial type is the most pleasing, while to others the sturdy English type appeals most strongly. These may stand side by side with the architecture of southern Europe, set apart by their natural differences, a little actual space and artistically chosen surroundings in the way of trees and shrubs. There need be no sense of inharmoniousness.

In Spain, where, much the same as in southern California, the country is a broad, open plain, with cattle ranges and a sense of distance on every side, it is natural that the people should become proficient in the art of some sturdy handicraft such as work in wrought iron. In Switzerland, hemmed in on every side by mountains, with the people living in alleys where they cannot see beyond their own small neighborhood, and where climatic conditions force an indoor life, it is also natural that such a thing as wood carving and watch-making have developed. Just so have differences in topography influenced architecture, and made it natural that people from varying districts prefer varying architectural types. Thus, while southern California is bound to have a cosmopolitan architecture, it is probable that the "sunny climate" type will always be the one which most truly typifies the locality.

It is well worth considering, however, that an unusual condition prevails in southern California which very conceivably may lead to the development of a distinctive architectural type. Los Angeles, since its village days, is but 25 years old. Its growth has been no less than phenomenal, and no less phenomenal has been the growth of many other cities and towns of this district. Building activities are greater than have been seen before, with but few exceptions. A class of young, highly trained architects are entering the field with every opportunity of development before them. In the eyes of world history a century is not a long gap, and may it not be that the passage of another 100 years will witness in southern California a new type of architecture, brought forth from the older types by progress, changed conditions and the melting pot?

PASADENA WINS FIREMEN'S TROPHY

Greater Interest in Prevention Is Purpose of Award

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Thomas H. Ince Fire Prevention Trophy for 1922-23, recently won by the Pasadena Fire Department, was awarded to the winners last night, at a public dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association. E. F. Coops, fire chief, received the award on behalf of the local department.

The cup was given to the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs Association by Mr. Ince in 1919, to be used as an incentive to arouse greater interest in fire prevention. The trophy is awarded annually to the city whose fire department makes the best record in this work, based on 12 points of judgment, among them being the reduction of losses to buildings and human lives, practical prevention, education in the matter of precaution, and interesting the public in fire prevention.

Anaconda, Mont., was the first to win the Ince trophy, in 1920. That year Pasadena was fifth in the race. It went to Piedmont, Cal., next, with Pasadena standing third. In 1922, Portland, Ore., won the cup, Pasadena being second. By working up steadily, Pasadena finally landed in first place at the last convention of the fire chiefs, held in Wallace, Ida.

ELECTORATE WILL PASS UPON NEW CHARTER FOR LOS ANGELES

Preference Given by Charter Committee to Mayor and Enlarged Council Over Commission Plan

By JUDGE ROBERT M. CLARKE
Chairman, Los Angeles Board of Freeholders

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—Through action resulting from a suggestion made by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 35 men and women were elected on June 5 of this year to serve as a Board of Freeholders of the City of Los Angeles. Their task was to revise the city charter, generally recognized as long outgrown, and prepare a better plan of city government for submission to the voters.

On Dec. 10 the activities of this board ceased, this date having been previously set for completion of their work, so that there would be ample time for an intelligent study of the revised charter by the electorate before their approval or disapproval of the document at the polls next May. At the inception of their labors, the Board of Freeholders was faced with unlimited opportunity for improving the existing city government of Los Angeles. No barriers, with the exception of state and federal laws governing or limiting municipal affairs, stood in the way of highest achievements in the line of an efficient and economical organization for carrying on the official business of a large and rapidly growing city. But it was faced also with the fact that in our form of government, where the source of all power is derived from the people, a great divergence of opinion is found. The new charter, therefore, is the best that can be made of a series of compromises, and the average voter should find much to approve and some things to disapprove in it. And while it is a fact that the average voter takes a greater interest in matters either of national or international concern than he does in the problems of city government which touch him on every hand, it is the earnest hope of the Board of Freeholders that the new charter will be studied carefully before it comes to a vote of the people. In the passage of its improvements over the old charter and the better government for Los Angeles which should result will lie the real payment to members of the board for their six months of effort.

Mayor and Council Plan
After extended discussions and hearings, the "Mayor and Council" form of government was chosen over the "Commission" form or the "City Manager" plan, as being more appropriate for a city of this size. Eleven councilmen, an increase of two over the old city council were given legislative power. These men may be elected at large or as representatives of 15 districts covering the city, according to the will of the voters when the charter is adopted. Their salary will be \$4800 a year, little enough in itself, but double the amount now provided for. The councilmen devote their entire time to the affairs of the city, and no man can devote his entire time to such work honestly or conscientiously without adequate compensation. In order that more time may be devoted to purely legislative affairs, some of the administrative functions of the present City Council have been taken away. A purchasing department, for instance, will relieve the council of

be given over at a fair valuation should the people determine that the city should engage in the transportation business.

It is to be hoped that the work of the Board of Freeholders will receive both criticism and commendation. In a democracy such as ours, a Government can only reflect the intelligence of its citizens, and a healthy interest in public affairs makes for cleaner government.

PASADENA TIGHTENS TRAFFIC STATUTES

City Manager Hints Revocation of Licenses for Violators in "Safe Streets" Drive

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Following a recent conference, at which all departments of Pasadena's municipal government were represented, it was determined to make a complete traffic survey of the city. C. W. Kolner, city manager, realized that radical steps must be taken to safeguard not only the pedestrian, but the careful driver as well.

The growing indifference of many automobile operators to traffic ordinances, is giving the police department considerable concern. Arrests, fines and imprisonment to the limit of existing laws do not seem to bring about any decrease of traffic violations. So that now, the revocation of licenses and confiscation of cars, is being considered as the next step.

But before that is undertaken, a poster campaign of education will be attempted, in an appeal to the decency and fair play of motorists. Warning lights are to be installed at certain crossings, and an effort is to be made through the Automobile Club to induce all drivers to slow down at all crossings.

Mr. Kolner has instructed the police to enforce all traffic ordinances to the letter of the law. That means that there is to be no speed of more than 15 miles an hour in the city limits. "And by this we mean 15 miles," says the City Manager, "not 16 miles or over. There will be no leniency for first offenses, either; because drivers can do as much damage the first time as subsequently."

Speeding has become such a common offense that persons interested primarily in public safety are advocating the gearing down of all automobiles by law, so that they cannot exceed 20 miles an hour under any circumstances. There is a precedent for such action, it is said, in the regulation of the mechanism of trucks that carry big loads to prevent them from gaining a momentum that would prove dangerous, should the machine get beyond control.

Lily of California's Beauty Gilded by Publicity Mongers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14 (Staff Correspondence).—With something of the circus barker's love for glowing exaggeration, southern California's "boosters' clubs" and similar organizations take delight in gilding the Lily of California's natural and man-made attractions whose beauty and charm no one who has seen will deny. Promoters and press agents long trained in the art of superlatives have gathered in California to praise its climate, its institutions, and its inhabitants.

"Apex of Civilization—Climax of man's hope and home on earth," advertises a beach city not far from Los Angeles in a recently printed booklet. Not content with allowing the many enticing photographs of Pacific sunsets, semitropical foliage, and Spanish architecture printed within its pages to speak for themselves, the printed word seeks to help out with some of the following quotations:

Land of evergreen earth and everblue sky—where the mountains meet the sea—the most attractive, unique, ideal and wonderful city in the world. This is the end of the road—man's last stand on earth. Here he can no longer follow the sun, but, as the sun sets in a burst of divine glory, man will rise to unknown heights in his progress upward.

Art, music, literature, worship, progress and peace ride on the wings of thought inspired by the sea, mountains, crescent coast, divinely colored

sunsets, illimitable distances, and the whispering of great secrets. This sturdy little city of something under 20,000 inhabitants, with much of real beauty in its residential districts, free from ordinary commercialism or industry, modestly puts forth this statement before closing its plea to Americans in general to migrate to its friendly shore.

Name all that you may have at all other places combined—in America and Europe—and behold it here! A few paragraphs from the pen of an enthusiastic secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of an enterprising town of some 7000 inhabitants is a fair sample of hundreds of other pamphlets issued in the Golden State. They follow:

Truly, all nature smiles in this paradise of loveliness. Here, the orange blossom and the rose, the jasmine and the violet, blend their sweetest fragrance and the springtime air is heavy with the breath of their redolent perfume.

Not far from here, lapping the shores on the coast mile upon mile, the majestic Pacific with its gentle undulating billows, sings its dreamy song, while the heavens above illumine the sublime grandeur and miraculous wonders of the Creator.

But, despite such bursts of rhetorical exuberance, California is spreading its fame by its true worth and beauty, which no amount of showmanship can hide.

PLATT
Presents the
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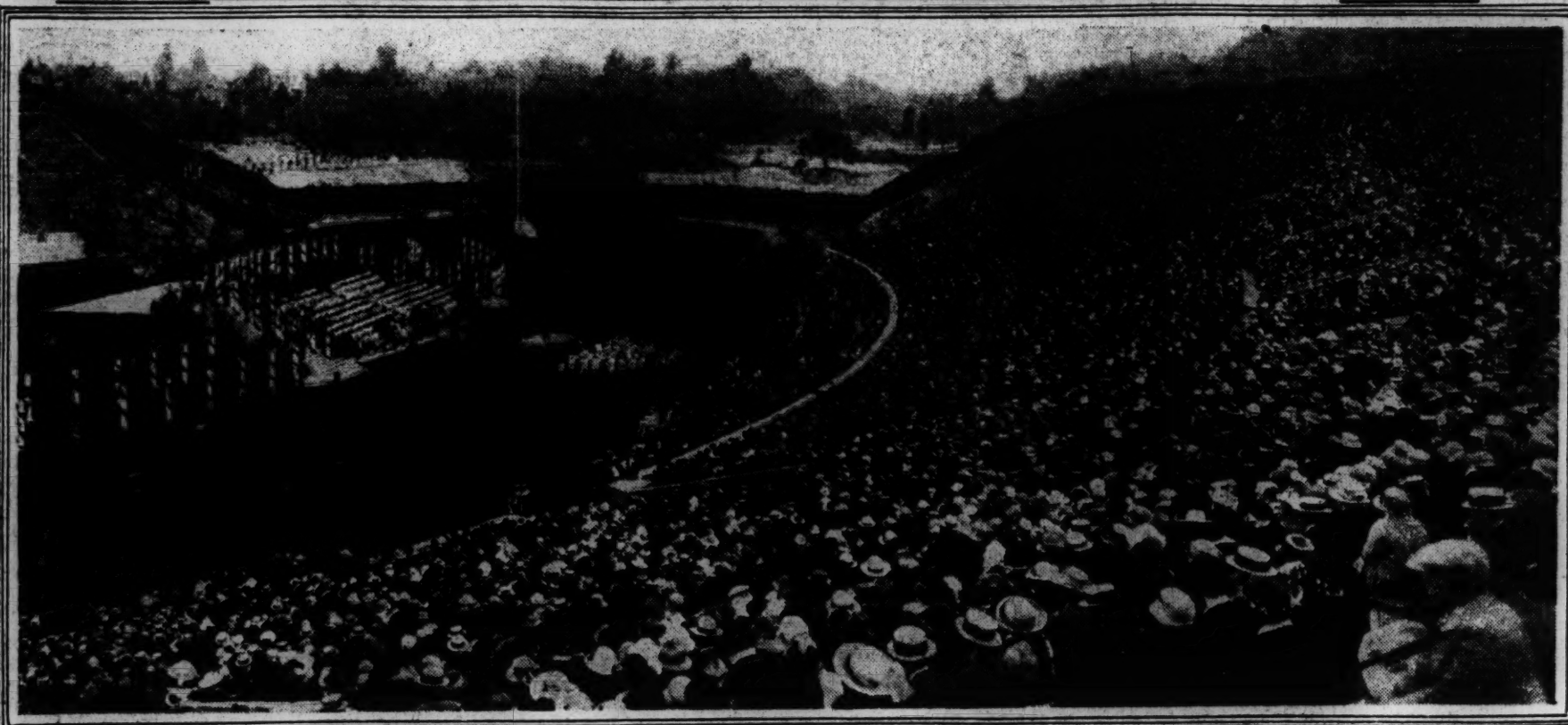
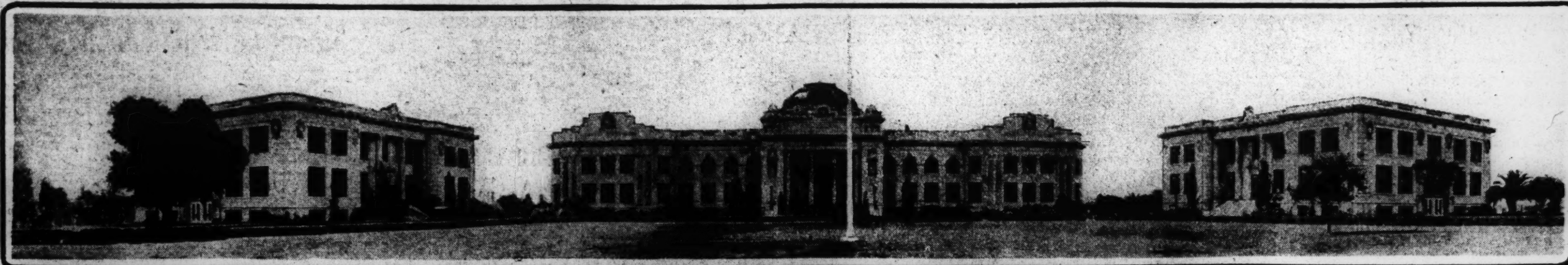
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Pasadena High School's Buildings and Commencement Scene Give College Appearance



STUDENT GOVERNMENT A POWER IN PASADENA'S HIGH SCHOOL

Its 15 Buildings on 40-Acre Tract Present Appearance of a College—Scholarship Fund Has Been Formed

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Staff Correspondence)—Southern California is justly proud of its schools, and Pasadena, with its many new school buildings, is typical of the growth and progress being made here along educational lines. The McKinley School, recently completed, is considered a model of elementary school construction, and the buildings of the Marshall and Washington schools, first units of the junior high school system to which Pasadena is committed, are unusually fine types of school architecture.

But none of the new schools, attractive though they may be, receives more favorable comment than does the high school. Its 15 buildings, located on their 40-acre tract and commanding a view of miles upon miles of the Sierra Madre range, present more the appearance of a college than of a high school. Its enrollment of some 2,500 students drawn from a school district of 120 square miles, which includes the towns of Sierra Madre, La Canada, Arcadia, South Santa Anita, and others, also approaches collegiate dimensions.

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 2)

BUILDING CLEAN MUNICIPALITY HELD CHIEF GOAL IN PASADENA

Contentment and Community Consciousness Viewed as of More Importance Than Industrial Eminence

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Pasadena is a city of homes—not of smokestacks. It has never aspired to industrial eminence. While Pasadena business men are second to none in energy and resourcefulness, there is not here that attempt at commercial supremacy found in so many towns nowadays that point to growing population, increased bank clearings and swelling building permits as the chief evidence of their vitality and well-being.

Rather the effort in Pasadena has been to bring about a community consciousness, looking to the development of a clean city, where the goal is contentment, supported by such normal business activity as will best guarantee it.

Modest Incomes, Too

Pasadena used to be called "The City of Millionaires." But this is a decided misnomer. The reputation was gained decades ago, when several groups of wealthy families built handsome winter homes here, on account of the climate. With the passing years, wealth and affluence have increased in Pasadena, as they have elsewhere. Also there has been a steady growth in the number of people of modest means who have settled here.

An examination of records show mansions and palaces are far outnumbered now by bungalows. Preparations are being made to celebrate Pasadena's fiftieth anniversary next year.

There have been many discussions as to how Pasadena got its name and what the name means. According to authentic records, Pasadena is Indian, from the Chippewa dialect and means "Crown of the Valley." According to Dr. Hiram A. Reid's "History of Pasadena," when the colony had grown sufficiently to require postal facilities, the need of a name was

first realized; for prior to that time it had always been spoken of as "The Indiana Colony."

Pasadena Is Selected

The question of selecting a name came up at a stockholders' meeting, April 22, 1875. There were four suggestions: Indianola, Granada, Muscat and Pasadena. Dr. T. B. Elliott proposed the latter and it was adopted by a vote of four to one, of those present, because of its appropriateness.

From that time forward, Pasadena enjoyed a steady growth. In 1886, its population was approximately 2,700. The town was incorporated June 13, 1886. Followed then the "boom of 1887-88," which engulfed the most of southern California, for town lots were staked out almost all the way from Los Angeles to San Bernardino. Pasadena figured prominently in this flurry. Real estate values soared; but the collapse finally came. Not until the beginning of the present century did this section recover; but ever since then it has been going ahead steadily.

Since its incorporation, Pasadena has tried out various forms of municipal government. At the present time its affairs are handled by a city manager (Cyrus W. Kolner), who is under the supervision of a board of directors, seven in number, who at present are Hiram W. Wadsworth, chairman, Franklin Thomas, Fred R. Harris, MacDougal Snowball, Frank May, J. H. Simpson and C. C. Thomas. This arrangement is more nearly like the management of a large business corporation than has ever before been known in civic affairs. Pasadenaans are proud of their city government. Having practically eliminated poli-

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tics from the conduct of its local business, Pasadena is now able to obtain the finest type of men for the board of directors, and never before has the city had an administration in which the voters at large have so much confidence. This is amply proved by the substantial majorities with which they have approved recent bond issues submitted to them.

City Planning Begins

No longer content to "just grow," Pasadena decided several years ago to plan the city's future development along intelligent and well-directed lines. The Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association, supported by many other local activities, did much toward creating sentiment in favor of such a project, following which the Municipal Board of Directors appointed a City Planning Commission.

Bennett and Parsons of Chicago—successors to D. H. Burnham, leader among city planners—were engaged to make an expert study of local conditions. Their recommendations for a civic center were approved at a general election, a year ago, when the people voted to bond Pasadena for \$3,500,000 to begin work on carrying out the plans.

With this money, certain street openings will be made, land acquired and three major buildings erected, in the center of the city. They are a City Hall, a Civic Auditorium and a Central Library building.

Most of the land for the improvement having been acquired, the next step is the actual building program. In furtherance of this, 12 of the leading architects of California have been asked to submit plans for the three buildings. It is the sense of the planning commission that the style of architecture to be followed be that

(Continued on Next Page, Col. 1)

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STORES ARE CLOSED FOR COMMENCEMENT

Pasadena Claims Unique Distinction—Exercises Heard by 25,000 Persons

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—It is not uncommon for the people of small cities all over the United States to get back of their high school football teams; but Pasadena claims the unique distinction of having a citizenry that appreciates its high school scholastically, as well as athletically. This is proved by the fact that each year, when commencement time rolls around, the business men close their stores, that all may attend the graduating exercises.

This custom was started a decade ago; and the sentiment has been growing ever since. The exercises are so organized as to make a lasting impression—not only on those taking part, but equally on those who view them. The whole thing is "stage-managed" in a masterful way, so as to make it

one of the big events of the year in Pasadena.

Last June, more than 25,000 persons saw the class of 1923, Pasadena High School, receive their sheepskins in the mammoth rose bowl. A beautiful setting was provided. The program was unfolded in the form of a pageant. The incoming senior class helped in the ceremonial, thus honoring the outgoing students.

By means of a loud-speaker system, which has been installed, the oratorical part of the program was easily heard—not only by those in the stadium, but by many people a mile away on the surrounding hills. There is little doubt but that no high school commencement exercises were ever held in the presence of a larger audience. The Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association gave a banquet in honor of the high school orator who won the southern California championship, which was attended by many leading citizens.

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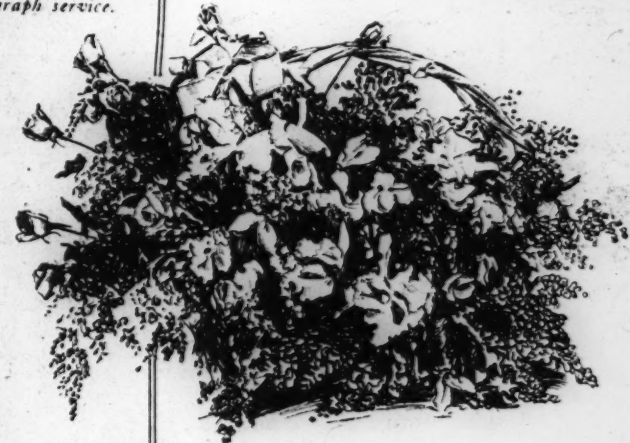
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Some Interesting Incidents in the Careers of Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Pedro

BUSINESSES SAVED BY RAPID FINANCING

Pulsing Growth of Los Angeles Demanded Greatly Augmented Capital in All Lines

By J. R. COFFMAN
Secretary Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14.—It would be difficult to calculate the number of reams of paper that have been used in the last 25 or 30 years in the promulgation of propaganda and statistics of all kinds dealing with the growth of Los Angeles. This growth has always been an interesting study to those who have watched the commercial and financial development of the city, but I venture to say that few people, other than those affected, have thought of the many struggles of small manufacturing jobbers, wholesalers and retailers for sufficient capital to carry on their increasing business.

It has been my good fortune to sit on the inside and watch the development of a great many industries in this city. The trouble with most of them during the past 15 years has very rarely been that of lack of business, but rather the difficulty of securing sufficient capital, and at the same time prevent control of the industry from falling into the hands of those who are willing to loan money.

The laundry business is an example of this. Not long ago a laundryman thought that if he was doing a volume of from \$4000 to \$6000 worth of business a week he was veritably in clover. Today a number of the same laundrymen are conducting a \$10,000 or \$20,000 business weekly. Such expansion required the securing of a great deal of additional capital. The writer knew three young men who a few years ago started a laundry with very little capital and for some time had a hard struggle to keep their heads above water. Today one of these men operates what he claims to be the largest laundry in the world.

Rapid Financing Needed
A few years ago a number of young men were operating brass foundries here in a very limited way. But the tremendous activity in building has forced them to take on a greatly increased volume of business, and necessitated their securing large sums of money from the outside. To do this, and at the same time keep control of

the business has been a difficult thing. Much the same process has gone on in all the industries of the city, where sudden expansion has required quick work to secure capital in order that the city might continue to grow.

Not long ago camping trips and picnics were being held in the hills close by Los Angeles that today are laid out in building sites. Subdivisions have grown up within a few months, with homes on every lot. In the industrial districts growth has been as rapid. Within the short space of a few months so many new businesses spring up that one absent from the city for that time must needs stop often to inquire what industry some new structure houses.

A Cosmopolitan City.
Los Angeles is a cosmopolitan city, and foreigners from almost every country are found, saving their particular field of usefulness here. Being on the Pacific Coast, there is very naturally a large number of Asiatics, living much the same as they would in their own country, and not assimilating easily.

Owing to the fact that the climate of Los Angeles affords pleasure to the motorist practically every day in the year, a larger proportion of the people own machines than in many other parts of the country. The city has grown with such rapid strides that it is faced at the present with an acute traffic problem. The streets of the downtown section are inadequate to handle the cars which crowd them, and it is often necessary for traffic officers to divert the stream of cars from some section of the city and send them where they will be out of the way rather than where they want to go. This situation, however, is merely a passing phase of rapid growth which must be solved in the near future.

Inconveniences Disappearing
It is natural that many inconveniences should be a part of this rapid growth; but they are all transient, and disappear with the more solid, though less spectacular, growth which follows the first outward signs of development.

The public utilities have had a hard struggle to keep pace with the city's growth, and there are today sections of the city without sewerage, largely without telephone service, and with inadequate transportation facilities. But the growth of Los Angeles is a solid growth, though some of the foundations may be put in after the superstructure is practically completed. And this growth, I believe, is due first of all to the climate, and next to Los Angeles' location, between the mountains and the sea.

BUILDING CLEAN MUNICIPALITY HELD CHIEF GOAL IN PASADENA

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the countries of the south of Europe, where climatic conditions and background are much the same as Pasadena's.

So-called "home architecture" has made rapid advances in southern California in recent years. All the while civic architecture or the prevailing style for public buildings has practically been at a standstill. Approximately \$2,000,000 is available for the three major buildings. The hope exists that ground may be broken early in 1924.

Favored Climate
The federal census of 1920 credited Pasadena with 45,354 inhabitants. Based on the number of water and light service connections in April of this year, the city manager estimated the population at 59,658, showing a substantial increase in the last three years. During each winter season Pasadena entertains between 10,000 and 15,000 tourists, who come from all parts of the country to enjoy its sunshine and equable weather conditions. The annual tournament of roses parade on New Year's Day, together with the east-west championship football contest in the public stadium, when the rest of the country is snowed in, are evidences of Pasadena's favored climate.

Public improvements have never lagged here. More than 180 miles of streets have been paved in the city limits. These connect with the boulevards of Los Angeles County, which are the wonder of automobilists from all over the world. Beautiful highways, with all sorts of tropical plants, shrubs, and trees, abound.

Pasadena owns and operates its own electric light plant and water system. From these public utilities, Pasadena gets efficient and economical service. The lighting and power rates are among the lowest in the whole country, being respectively 3c to 5c and 1.5c to 4c per k. w. h., according to the quantities used. Household rates for water are 90c for 500 feet and 10c for each additional 100 feet. This water supply is pronounced the purest served domestically by any California municipality. Gas rates range from 60c to 75c, furnished by a private corporation.

The municipal tax rate varies from \$1.25 to \$1.28 per \$100 assessed valuation, based on a 7 1/2 per cent valuation of the property. The variation is due to different locations and annexations. The Los Angeles County tax rate for Pasadena last year was \$2.89, based on a 50 per cent valuation. This also included the levy for schools.

Has 10 Public Parks
Pasadena has 10 public parks, aggregating 1100 acres, much still in the natural state, while the rest is highly cultivated. Brookside Park, with its plunges, open-air theater, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, picnic grounds and other recreational features, all located in the picturesque

Arroyo Seco, is one of Nature's most inspiring beauty spots. Other parks are being developed in various parts of the city as rapidly as funds become available, in addition to the parks in the heart of the city—Library and Central parks. A group of public-spirited Pasadenaans recently bought the Carmelita grounds and presented them to the city, rather than see them cut up by real estate speculators.

Known Internationally
Four Pasadena institutions have achieved international fame. There is the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Museum, backed by an endowment fund of \$30,000,000, which has been bequeathed to the public by its donor; the repository of some of the world's most famous books and paintings, notably "The Blue Boy." The Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, overlooking Pasadena, supported by funds of the Carnegie Foundation, has been the scene of many important recent astronomical discoveries. California Institute of Technology, presided over by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, to whom has just been awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, is assembling a faculty of world-famous scientists, who are doing their research work here. Last, but not least, is the Pasadena Community Playhouse, regarded by many as the foremost noncommercial theater of America—a civic enterprise where the best dramatic traditions are fostered—"for, of, and by the people."

Pasadena's hotels are known the whole world over. Here the idea of the bungalow hotel originated, where people may live as in their own homes, but still enjoy hotel service. The city is surrounded by a group of exceptionally attractive country clubs, with unsurpassed golf links. The community is well supplied with representative women's clubs and all sorts of men's activities. In fact, there seems to be nothing lacking in Pasadena.

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PASADENA WHISKY WAR, WAGED FOR 44 YEARS, ENDED IN 1918

New Charter, Making the City Dry, Was Final Defeat to One of the Nation's Biggest Liquor Rings

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence).—There is no more interesting chapter in the story of Pasadena's 50 years of existence than the fight to wipe out the liquor traffic made here and won against great odds. As has been observed, it was more than mere sentiment which governed the first settlers, when they declared themselves opposed to saloons and intemperance generally. The result is that, although intemperance has been sold in Pasadena, from time to time, the traffic has never had the approval of the people—even when all the rest of California was "wet."

One year after settlement began here, a grocer undertook to operate a dram shop in connection with his regular business. The stockholders of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, meeting on Feb. 17, 1876, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the members of this association are opposed to the sale of liquors upon the association's grounds." In accordance with this declaration, although it is not generally known, there is a forfeiture

STUDENT GOVERNMENT A POWER IN PASADENA'S HIGH SCHOOL

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training along administrative and executive lines.

Even the "discipline" of the school is largely under student control. Within the last two years a merit and service point system has been introduced, which is meeting a need in this school and has recently been adopted by many others. Replacing the detention room by a system of merit credits, granting service points for all extra-curricular activities, putting boys and girls on their honor in the matter of absence excuses, has brought a new spirit of trust and confidence into the student body. Two years have proven that the attendance office is truly a "laboratory of citizenship."

Representative Group Controls

A representative group of about 100 students meets once a week to discuss school policies and the school's welfare. There are almost 50 clubs and social organizations, including a club for the Negro boys and girls of the school, for those interested in forestry, radio, commerce, agriculture, biology, physical science, dramatics, literature, music, athletics, journalism, languages—or in a happy social time. Carefully selected students work each period in the offices of the administration. In fact, a visit to the school makes one feel that it really belongs to the boys and girls, and that the teachers and administrative officers are there merely as friends and helpers, advisers of ripper experience. There is a sunny, busy, happy atmosphere about the whole place.

Pasadena High School is not satisfied to give the best possible training to its boys and girls along the lines of scholarship, citizenship, and leadership; it has provided for those who wish a broader education a scholarship fund which will enable any student to make his way through college. If he has pluck and true ambition. Beginning in 1914, with \$100, the fund has grown to \$25,000. A Pasadena High School Scholarship Fund Association has been formed this year, and plans for legal incorporation are now under way. In the past nine years more than 90 students have been helped through school. Some of the loans were small, others were fairly large, but all helped some worthy boy or girl. The first \$20,000 made up the Pasadena High School Memorial Scholarship Fund, \$1000 having been raised in honor of each of the 20 Pasadena High School boys who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. This tribute is considered more vital and more appropriate than any tablet

clause in some of the early deeds that, at any time liquor is sold on the conveyed property, it reverts to the original owner. The first fraternal order in the old Indiana Colony was the Good Templars, who kept their ideals before the public with diligence at all times.

The saloon question did not arise again until 1884, when Jerome Beebe got permission from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to sell intoxicants in his pool hall, on the main street. A respectful request, signed by every Pasadena business man, was presented to Mr. Beebe to abate his saloon. His refusal marked the beginning of a determined campaign on the part of the temperance forces to rid the town of the undesirable traffic.

Supreme Court Decision
Protests to the board of supervisors, in vain, as Mr. Beebe had the backing of the Los Angeles County Liquor Dealers' Association, there was nothing left for the Pasadenaans to do but to start proceedings to become an incorporated town, that they might make their own ordinances. A petition for this purpose

of bronze or stone that could have been erected.

These are some of the outstanding facts of Pasadena's high school. Its magnificent plant with well-equipped school rooms and laboratories, its library, book store, school bank, its cafeteria, caring for more than 2000 every day, are indicative of the character of the work which is being done there. It opens the door of opportunity not only to its regular pupils, but to the part-time students who, on account of work in the business world, are able to attend only four hours a week, at afternoon continuation classes and night school. The community of Pasadena finds its growth, its progress, its idealism exemplified and promoted by this central unit of its educational system.

SAN PEDRO SHOWS BENEFIT OF CANAL

Growth Dates Back Directly to Opening of Panama Waterway

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Dec. 12.—Though municipally a part of the city of Los Angeles because of its location on Los Angeles Harbor, San Pedro is today outwardly as prosperous and thriving a city as any on the Pacific coast. In 1910, it had a population estimated at 7000. At present conservative estimates place it at 35,000.

The artificial harbor which has been constructed at San Pedro is the cause for Los Angeles projecting itself politically some 20 miles beyond its natural boundaries, so that it might become a seaport, as well as the cause for growth here. Sixteen years ago, lumber comprised 95 per cent of the commerce entering this port. At present, lumber consists of less than 10 per cent of that commerce. This does not mean that lumber shipments have decreased, for, on the contrary, they have increased 310 per cent during these 16 years. Rather does this decrease in percentage show the increase in other shipments entering the harbor, dating back directly to the opening of the Panama Canal.

The city of Los Angeles has spent more than \$14,000,000 and the United States Government more than \$6,000,000 up to the present time on developing San Pedro Harbor. Future building programs include the construction of three miles of additional deep-water piers, eight new oil-loading terminals, and many industrial plants, deepening of the harbor, construction of bridges, and other improvements.

was filed with the supervisors in August, 1885; it was not acted on until nine months later. Contrary to all expectations, the first board of town trustees licensed the solitary saloon, for \$100 a month.

This was like a call to arms and 540 citizens pledged over \$7000 to fight the issue to a finish. The next step was the adoption of an ordinance, which limited the sale of liquors to bona fide hotels and restaurants—to be "sold only with meals costing not less than 20 cents (exclusive of liquor) between the hours of 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and between 5:30 and 7:30 p. m." This concession was agreed to reluctantly by the "drys" on account of the many tourists coming to Pasadena.

The organized liquor interests of the State declared war on this measure as it was their first setback and it was fought through to the Supreme court of California which sustained the Pasadena ordinance by a vote of six to one. This was the first heavy blow that the whisky forces had ever received in the State. Pasadena's only saloon closed its doors without further ado. Immediately, other California communities interested in temperance and seeking relief from the saloon evil adopted the Pasadena ordinance. Among them were Monrovia, Riverside, Elsinore, Compton, Long Beach, South Pasadena, Lompoc, Orange and other cities.

Whisky War in Pasadena
Even as the bootleggers are plying their nefarious trade today in defiance of the Eighteenth Amendment, so there were many who sought to annul the effects of the antiliquor measure in Pasadena in 1888 and a few years thereafter. A group of determined citizens formed an enforcement committee, which was really a successor to the famous Vigilantes of half a century before in purpose. They declared that as all of the California communities which had adopted the Pasadena antiliquor law "are sharers with us in the common danger, therefore we are holding the fort," and by God's help we propose to hold it till the last ram hole is driven from our borders; and we call on them never to let their antiliquor standard be lowered."

The "whisky war in Pasadena" as it became known far and wide in the next few years was a bitter contest. In the end, the temperance forces succeeded in electing local officers who enforced the letter of the law which stood until 1912 when a new form of city government was put into effect. Tired of having the question made an annual issue when election time came around, a charter amendment was adopted tightening the hotel privilege, so that "honors" might only be dispensed in hostilities with 100 sleeping rooms, and then only in the public dining room to bona fide guests.

Even this concession was wiped out in 1918, when a new charter was adopted which made Pasadena completely dry. And since then, no liquors have been sold here with approval of the law. Thus a 44-year fight was won by the "drys" who never let up, even though their opponent was one of the biggest and best financed whisky rings in the United States.

LAND GIFT FOR PUBLIC PARK

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence).—A part of Rancho La Brea, including the famous Brea Pits, from which many remains of the Paleozoic age, among them 600 saber-toothed tigers, have been removed, has been given to Los Angeles County by G. Allen Hancock, its present owner, to be made into a public park. The property faces for approximately half a mile upon Wilshire Boulevard, in an outlying section of the city, which within the last few months has begun to be built up into a residential district. It was stipulated by the donor that the county board of supervisors expend \$25,000 within a year in improving the land and laying the foundations for a permanent public park.

BETTER FILMS PLAN BRINGING RESULTS

Los Angeles Parent-Teacher Association Is Successfully Meeting City's Problems

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14 (Staff Correspondence).—Besides the bringing of parents' understanding and love of children to the aid of teachers in school work, the avowed national purpose of the Parent-Teacher Association, a movement to secure better motion pictures has been initiated by the Los Angeles branch of that organization, in the belief that the silver screen is a powerful influence upon the developing thoughts of childhood. "Better films pay better" is the slogan which is being urged upon film producers in the interests of pictures more helpful to boys and girls of school age, and which, officials of the association declare, is working beneficial changes in the film industry.

The motion picture department of the Los Angeles Federation of the California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has already received the recognition of film producers to the extent of being asked to review pictures before their release. Mrs. C. M. McRoberts, president of the organization, said. This department keeps a "white list" of pictures which it considers worthy of recommendation, and thus strives to encourage the production of better pictures.

Concerning other efforts of the association, Mrs. McRoberts said: "In Los Angeles, where parent-teacher work was first organized in this State at the request of the supervisor of kindergartens, we have at present about 30,000 members, with associations in 125 schools. There is much work in this city for us to do: many mothers to assist to a better knowledge of school life and conditions, and many little ones, with various handicaps, to help. "We found that many children failed

of promotion at school seemingly simply because they were in need of food. For many reasons, such as mothers away working all day and no one to care for them, these children suffered for bare necessities. Last year 2092 children were given milk by our association, while 222 received breakfast and luncheon at school."

Mrs. McRoberts explained that the association had enabled many children who would otherwise have been taken from school to continue their education through the formation of "penny drives" among the students themselves for scholarship funds. When needy parents applied for permission to remove their children from school so that they might save expenses and maintain a home, these funds, collected, cent by cent, by the boys and girls of the grammar schools, were called upon to assist the families on the condition that the children remain in their studies.

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LOS ANGELES CLAIMS MILLION WITH REAL ESTATE BOOMING

Building and Transfers for 1923 Exceed 1922—Outlook Declared Bright for Sustained Prosperity

By MASON CASE

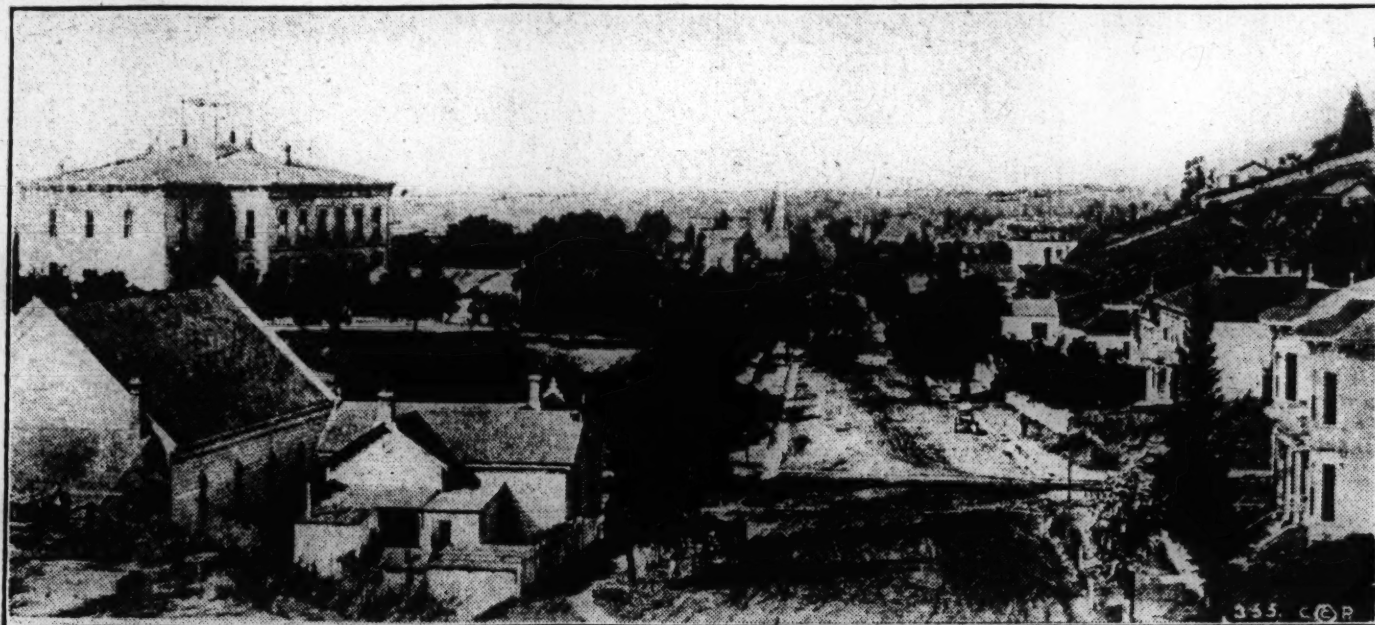
Chairman, Publicity Committee, Los Angeles Realty Board

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14.—First and Spring streets, and as far south as Third street was regarded as "out in the country." It would have been considered commercial suicide for a firm to move out on what is now Broadway, the central business thoroughfare of the city.

The first manifestations of the future agricultural and mineral greatness of Los Angeles became apparent in a determined way in the last decade of the century. The first orange grove had been planted in 1860. In 1895 the problem of marketing the fruit reached a crisis and the model co-operative organization of growers was formed. In 1899 an oil boom started, and the sinking of several hundred wells stimulated industry and improved business.

But water was growing scarcer daily, and there was no fuel to run

Comparative Views Showing Immense Growth of Los Angeles in Last Half Century



Above—View of Los Angeles in 1885. Below—Pershing Square Today, Formerly Sixth Street Park. New Biltmore Hotel on Left

ness buildings. But in 1879 there was no market for unimproved property, and it was not until the railway came that property values jumped 25 per cent. During the year following the building of the railroad the values of Los Angeles real property doubled and in 1884 they continued to climb. Another railroad came in 1885, and a great boom began. People literally poured into the city. Speculation developed. Prices climbed higher and higher. Land outside the city limits, which in 1868 sold for a dollar an acre, rose to \$1000 an acre. During the summer of 1887 the real estate transfers, which were normally under \$1,000,000 a month, went up to \$10,000,000. About \$20,000,000 was invested in business blocks and residences.

Steady Growth

During the decade from 1890 to 1900, a steady, even growth took place in Los Angeles despite the tragic financial reverses in the rest of the country occasioned by the panic of '93. Los Angeles was affected, but not seriously. In 1895, for instance, when hard times held the country in its grip, the building permits totaled almost \$5,000,000 and a great many workmen were attracted to Los Angeles as practically the only city in the country which was holding a steady pace. In 1890 the center of business was north of

factories. Shipping facilities were likewise missing. But efforts to build up the metropolis were not to be thwarted by such obstacles. A gigantic project was evolved to bring water to the city through the longest aqueduct ever built—from the snow-clad slopes of Mt. Whitney 250 miles away. It was started in 1904, cost almost \$25,000,000, employed 4000 men, and was completed in 1913.

Building Boom

But the decade from 1910 to 1920 found the World War playing its part in the progress of Los Angeles. Beginning in 1915 there was a decided slump in building activity; but 185,000 people came and crowded into the homes already built, so that when the armistice came and building was released once more it expanded in vain to catch up with the influx of permanent residents.

In the last three years Los Angeles has grown in a real estate way almost as much as it did during the entire decade of 1910-1920. Conservative estimates from four different statistical organizations indicate upward of 1,000,000 inhabitants. Building for 1923 will exceed 1922. Real estate transfers are increasing in like ratio. Public service utilities are making herculean efforts to keep up with the strides of the city. The outlook is bright for sustained prosperity. Los Angeles' second million of population will come more easily than the first.

GREATER LOS ANGELES PROJECT IS PROBLEM FOR NEAR-BY CITIES

Either Consolidation or District Co-operation Held Necessary Due to Immense Growth of Populations

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Whether Los Angeles County is to become one big metropolis—that is, one incorporated city—or whether the 20 or more municipal entities as they exist today are to be permitted to retain their individualities is the question that now is being considered seriously by more than 1,500,000 residents of southern California. Already, the city of Los Angeles has annexed San Pedro and Wilmington down by the ocean, and Owensmouth and San Fernando up near the mountains, to say nothing of Inglewood, Eagle Rock, and a number of other little places in between. That the big city now is looking toward Santa Monica, Long Beach, Glendale,

Pasadena, and Burbank is no secret. Such communities as Pasadena, Long Beach, and other southern Californian cities of Los Angeles County are known throughout the United States and the world. For that and other reasons, they do not wish to submerge their identities and become mere units of a Greater Los Angeles, it is said. Notwithstanding, there are certain forces at work, tending in this direction.

Water Supply Problem

As the population of Los Angeles County grows—and the Federal Census Bureau's figures show that this is the most rapidly growing part of the United States, with every prospect of its continued increase in population for many years to come—the

need for more water constantly becomes more urgent. Some years ago Los Angeles built the Owens River Aqueduct at a large cost. Under ordinary circumstances, this would have supplied the city for years to come. But, even now, Los Angeles city authorities are conducting surveys to ascertain the feasibility of bringing a large water supply from the Colorado River, several hundred miles away. If this is finally undertaken, it is proposed to create a metropolitan district in Los Angeles County, so that all its communities can share in the water unless a municipal consolidation can be brought about. Already conferences are being held on this subject.

There are other problems which all the communities of the county have in common, such as sewage disposal, drainage, and traffic regulations, as well as zoning, subdividing and other intercommunity relations, where each town encroaches on the other. The greater part of Los Angeles County now lies within the corporate limits of some municipality. Some of the smaller towns may join with their larger neighbors in time because of patent advantages to be derived therefrom.

Other Possible Mergers

But, it is said, the medium-sized cities do not intend to be swallowed up by Los Angeles, if they can help it. There is the case of the little city of South Pasadena to which overtures of consolidation have been made. South Pasadenaans are content; but if the situation becomes menacing, it is

believed generally that they would prefer to merge with Pasadena. The same is true of Alhambra, Monrovia and other adjoining communities. In fact there have been informal meetings of representatives of all these towns; so it may be that some day the San Gabriel Valley will unite, if forced to do so, as a matter of self-protection.

But there seems to be another way out, by following the precedent set in the matter of handling the Los Angeles County flood control problem. That is to form a district, separate and apart from either the county or any of the cities of the county, which can do what none of the individual units of the district now have the power to do. In this way it is hoped that the growing needs for water and other services can be met fairly to all.

ROSE TOURNAMENT AT PASADENA JAN. 1

Special Efforts Being Made to Have Celebration Most Elaborate Yet Held

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Last minute reports from committees having charge of the New Year's celebration, when the annual winter carnival known as the Tournament of Roses is held, indicates a more active participation for Jan. 1, 1924, than ever before. Special efforts are being centered on making the morning parade an unusual spectacle.

There will be a historical division, to portray the history of Pasadena from the Indian period down to the present in flower decorated floats. Practically all of the organizations of the city have agreed to take part in this pageant. It is in charge of Sybil Eliza Jones, who has been director of the Junior Community Players, for several seasons.

Another division has been entered by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This will consist of 15 floats and six bands. Pasadena Lodge is taking the lead in this and will be assisted by other Elks lodges from near-by southern California cities. Floats will also be entered by other fraternal orders, as well as the civic bodies of neighboring cities. More than a score of worth-while prizes are awarded to the best entries.

Blue and gold have been selected for the colors of the 1924 semi-centennial celebration of Pasadena. The tournament has also adopted them and they will be profusely used to decorate the line of the New Year's Day parade course. Transcontinental railroads entering Pasadena have promised to sow blue and gold flower seed along their rights-of-way to draw attention to the fiftieth anniversary, and the Pacific Electric interurban railroad is doing the same.

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History of Rapid Development of California Cities Forms Absorbing Narrative

U. S. NAVAL ORANGE INDUSTRY BEGAN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

First Trees Brought From Brazil Over 40 Years Ago—Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands Progressing

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The fame of southern California has been spread in no small measure through the production of the navel orange, which received its first national recognition at the Cotton Exposition held in New Orleans 35 years ago. Since that time navel oranges have become popular wherever they have found a market.

More than 40 years ago two trees were brought to southern California from Bahia, Brazil, and from these trees the entire navel orange industry has sprung. One of these parent trees still survives, and occupies a position of honor at the head of Magnolia Avenue in this city.

No section of southern California is better known than the citrus section, where oranges, lemons and grapefruit are grown. Of this section the district immediately surrounding San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands is largely devoted to the production of navel oranges, and while no definite estimate of this district was given in the latest statistics compiled, an accurate idea of the extent of the industry can be gained from the fact that between 12,000 and 14,000 cars of citrus fruit are shipped yearly.

Within a few miles of each other lie the attractive cities of San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands, each with an individuality all its own, and each favored with a rapid growth.

San Bernardino, with a population of 31,568, has become known as the "Gate City." Its fortunate location has brought it this most appropriate title. The entrance of the San Geronimo Pass at the south, the Cajon Pass at the north, three transcontinental railroads—the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Santa Fe—and two transcontinental motor highways—the National Old Trails Highway, with its tributary branch; the Arrowhead Trail, from Salt Lake City, entering through Cajon Pass; the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, southern route, entering through San Geronimo Pass—bring nearly all who come to southern California through the "Gate City of the West."

Riverside, next in population in this section, estimates its number as near the 25,000 mark, and is accessible over four railroad systems and excellent paved highways. The lines serving Riverside are the Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific. The fourth is the Pacific Electric Railway, which operates a system over 1100 miles long, radiating to all points of southern California.

Like its sister cities, Riverside stands for the highest in development. Founded in 1870, its growth has been rapid. It is justly proud of its orange industry. Its educational advantages include the Junior College with state appropriation, Polytechnic High School, and State Citrus Experimental School, the latter equipped with strong faculty and every provision for advancing expert knowledge concerning the growth of citrus crops.

5000 Cars Shipped Yearly
Redlands is situated almost at the foot of the San Bernardino mountains. It became an incorporated city in 1888, and has grown to the present population of 13,000. It has a large acreage of oranges, and claims to have the largest shipping capacity, shipping at the rate of 5000 cars annually.

Redlands has its university, a thriving institution, enjoying its \$800,000 endowment. Located on the foothills of the San Bernardino, it commands a view equal to any landscape in museums of art. Varying hues, changing lights, lengthening shadows, drifting tints—truly such environments lend advantages for study and accomplishment.

Nearly a third of a century ago, some hydroelectric pioneers, known as the "Redlands Group," submitted plans and specifications to eastern manufacturers of electric equipment requesting bids for the installation of a three-unit system to be built at the mouth of Mill Creek Cañon, a few miles from Redlands. It was considered "a foolish piece of business," but finally the General Electric Company agreed to build two kilowatt three-unit generators for the then Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, which now is the property of the Southern California Edison Company. Thus began one of the first hydroelectric, long-distance plants in the world.

Valencias Winning Popularity in Orange County, California

SANTA ANA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Staff Correspondence)—Orange County, though one of the smallest, territorially, in California, is, as its name implies, the center of the orange industry of the State. Lying between Los Angeles and San Diego counties, along the Pacific coast, and guarded on the east by the Santa Ana mountains, it combines climatic conditions most favorable to the raising of citrus fruit, with rich soil and an abundant water supply for irrigation. The result is that in Orange County the Valencia orange has attained its greatest popularity among fruit growers.

There are two types of oranges

grown in southern California, which to a large extent supply eastern markets—the Valencia, whose home is in this county, and the navel, principally grown about San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands. In these two districts, not 50 miles apart, differing climatic and soil conditions favor the growth of these two oranges, and the two, ripening at different times of the year, combine to make California's orange crop one which is harvested through the entire year.

Santa Ana's Location
Santa Ana, the political and commercial capital of Orange County, is situated midway between the mountains and the Pacific, in almost the exact center of the Santa Ana Valley.

The Government census of 1920 gave Santa Ana a population of 16,000, but today it is conservatively estimated at between 25,000 and 27,000. Santa Ana is surrounded by country almost literally covered with groves of orange, lemon, walnut, and olive trees, with sprinklings of apricot and avocado orchards and many acres of sugar beets and lima beans.

Anaheim, a city of about 12,500 population, lies to the north of Santa Ana, near the center of population of the county, and in a rich, level valley which is conceded to be one of the best citrus sections of the State. Since 1920 Anaheim has doubled its population. There is held annually the California Valencia Orange Show, visited by approximately 100,000 people.

Oil Fields Near

Orange, with a population of some 7000 or more, lies in the center of a district dense with citrus orchards. Fullerton, a city north of Orange, of nearly the same size, has much the same environment, with the addition of proximity to the oil fields.

Huntington Beach, the largest city of Orange County located directly on the coast, has grown from 5000 population to more than 6000 since the discovery of oil beneath it some two years ago.

The last 50 years includes virtually the entire history of Orange County. San Juan Capistrano was the seat of a Spanish mission as early as 1776, and has to some extent figured in the history of the State, but otherwise the growth of the county and its cities has been extremely recent. This fact makes the present wealth of the land little less than remarkable, whether that land is used for citrus groves, oil derricks, or home sites.

REFERENCE GARDEN A SCHOOL FEATURE

Thirty-Five Varieties of Trees and Shrubs Set Out by Pasadena Pupils

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—In planting and beautifying of the grounds surrounding the new William McKinley School, the new instruction in California botany has been worked out that will stand for all time. The lesson was inaugurated in the form of a ceremony, in which all the children attending the school took part.

Only native California trees and shrubs were planted, to the number of 275 individual plants, of 35 different varieties. As far as is known, no other California school has ever carried out a program of this sort. The McKinley Parent-Teachers' Association originated the plan, and the committee in charge consisted of Robert Casamajor and Mrs. Helen Duesmer.

Only such plants were chosen as are known to do well under domestic care. After the first year, all these trees and shrubs being native to this climate and soil, will practically care for themselves. It will prove a fine "reference garden" for those who wish to know what to plant in the future.

Labels carrying the common and botanical names of the trees and shrubs are to be attached each specimen, that the school children and visitors may be able to identify them. This innovation is expected to have a distinct educational value, as it is regretted that far too many people are ignorant of the plants all about them. Hence this practical lesson in botany for all is expected to gain unique distinction for the McKinley School, as well as to incite other schools throughout the country to do the same.

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BETTER TREATMENT FOR INDIANS ASKED

Those of Southern California Form Peaceful People, Friendly and Industrious

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Indians of Southern California, of which there are today between 3000 and 4000 living peacefully on numerous reservations scattered over the whole southern part of the State, or as squatters on land owned by the whites, are descendants of the old Mission Indians who have been so faithfully depicted in Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" and whose history has been so truthfully set forth in her "A Century of Dishonor," that arraignment of the dealings of the Government with this defenseless people.

There is as much difference between this people and the wild Indian tribes as between the educated American Negro and the wild African. They are friendly and industrious, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. In some instances where soil and climatic conditions permit, they raise large crops of alfalfa and have fruit orchards of orange, lemon, peach, fig and some date trees, and raise considerable stock.

On each reservation is the usual Government school for the young children and there is generally a Protestant and Roman Catholic church. The older children are sent to the Sherman School, near Riverside, and when they return prefer to hire out to the white people. They like to copy the white man's ways, and know little and seem to care less about the traditions of their race. In the schools they are taught to study the white man's mode

of living and nothing of their own history.

The Southern California Indians have been unmolested for some time, and are fairly prosperous, but having no title to their land, there is no certainty as to their future, and past history shows that when the white man finds their lands desirable, the Indian has to go. "Anything is good enough for the Indian," is an old saying, and as Dr. George Wharton James has put it, "When meat is tainted, land is arid and worthless and climatic conditions not fit for a human being, then 'Give it to the Indians,' is the cry." The history of a century has proved this to be true.

If the land they now live on was given them in perpetuity as a nation or community—not given in small lots to individuals who know nothing about business methods and could easily be cheated out of all they had—this would be a great step in the right direction in the adjustment of Indian affairs, those who have studied Indian affairs declare.

Although some of the older Indians try to keep alive the traditions of their people, and a few tribal ceremonies are still performed, it will all be a thing of the past in a short time, for the younger generation care nothing about them.

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LONG BEACH'S ONE STRUCTURE IN 1880 WAS SHEPHERD'S HUT

Thriving California City of 120,000 Population Has Had Remarkable Growth—Oil Discovered in 1921

LONG BEACH, Cal., Dec. 14 (Staff Correspondence)—The history of southern California, as it exists today, really began just 77 years ago, when Stockton's sailors and marines loaded their cannon on ox-carts and hauled them from San Pedro to Los Angeles, by way of Dominguez Junction and Compton, and the rule of the Mexican governor and his army faded into history.

This was the conquest of California, and these troops, capturing a vast region whose worth is even now little more than beginning to be appreciated, marched across the La Cerritos ranch, a part of which later became this city.

Long Beach's Brief History

Long Beach, however, cannot trace its history as a city back even to the short space of 50 years. In 1880, it is said, there was a solitary shepherd's hut here, and real industrial and commercial development did not begin until about 1905, when the dredging of an inner harbor inside the city was begun. So rapid has the city's growth been since that time that 120,000 is considered a conservative estimate of the population today.

Located 22 miles south of Los Angeles, Long Beach may be reached by a ride of some 50 minutes from that city on the electric railway. To the south of it lies the Pacific Ocean, the bay upon whose shore it stands being protected on the west by a government breakwater two miles in length and to the south by Santa Catalina Island, 20 miles distant. Being shut in on its other sides by hills, and the ocean being tempered by the warm Japanese current which has no small part in the making of California's climate, Long Beach experiences no severe storms, and the variation of its average temperature summer and winter is only 10 degrees: 65 and 55 degrees.

The land upon which this city stands, included in the La Cerritos ranch, was bought in 1885 by Jotham Bixby & Co., and its 27,000 acres stocked with 30,000 head of sheep. For many years the ranch yielded approximately 200,000 pounds of wool annually, until in 1880 the Bixby interests sold 4000 acres of their holdings to a company which planned a colony site.

Thus, 43 years includes the entire history of Long Beach as a community. The American colony of 1880 was an ambitious undertaking for that day, it planned to give five, 10 and 20-acre

tracts to easterners who might be induced to take up their residence on the Pacific slope. W. E. Willmore was one of the promoters of this scheme, and the first name under which the colony was known was Willmore City. Settlers came slowly at first, and in 1884 the Long Beach Land and Water Company bought the remaining tracts and lots and renamed the colony Long Beach.

The Boom of 1887

A horse-car line was built to connect with the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroad, two miles away, and the real estate boom of 1887 followed. Land values at Long Beach were inflated beyond reason, and momentary prosperity was felt by all. Then the hotel burned, the colonists moved away, and in 1890 the population had been reduced to 564.

In the following year the "Terminal Railway," from Los Angeles to East San Pedro, by way of Long Beach, was completed. "Terminal" was its name because its builders had visions of a transcontinental line, which became a reality later when the Salt Lake road was projected across the desert and linked Long Beach and its harbor for the first time with the Mississippi and the Great Lakes.

With the beginning of the twentieth century Long Beach entered upon a period of building upon solid foundations which lasted for 21 years. In 1902 the Huntington Electric Line, now a part of the Pacific Electric System, was built, connecting Long Beach with Los Angeles by swift transportation. Work on the inner harbor was begun in 1905, and assessed valuations, which had stood at \$1,556,563 in 1901 jumped to \$11,715,530 in 1906. Long Beach began to grow, and kept growing. Building permits, bank clearings, assessed valuations, and all other barometers of progress kept on a steady upward path.

Discovery of Oil in 1921

The single event which gave Long Beach a greater impetus than any

other came as late as 1921. In June of that year an oil company drilled a test hole in Signal Hill, just northeast of the center of population, and on the 23d of the month it was "spudded in," or started to flow, with a rush which projected a column of crude oil over the crown block of the derrick.

"Discovery Well" was not at first great. It produced from 300 to 750 barrels of oil daily, and then dropped to 275 barrels. Then it was deepened, and jumped its production to 3600 barrels, until it was "pinched back" to limit its production. At present, it still yields 820 barrels each day.

Following the discovery of oil on Signal Hill derricks sprang up almost over night. Within six months there were more than 80 wells, and the number now stands at 160, with 575 derricks, making the hill look like a plain cushion rising behind the city. In the neighborhood of 150,000 barrels of oil come from these wells every day.

Increasing real estate values, bank deposits and bank clearings; greater valuations, growing sales in the stores, more factories and larger pay rolls are a few of the material benefits which have begun to come to Long Beach since the "black gold" began to flow on Signal Hill.

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EAITH IN THE VISION of what Southern California was destined to become; and in a policy of Consistent Service as the surest pace keeper, constituted the greatest asset of this business in its modest beginning in 1902.

The vision has been fulfilled. The policy has been kept. And today, the service of Birch-Smith Furniture Co. extends in an ever widening circle to thousands of homes throughout Southern California, not only in the splendid values of its merchandise, but also through moving, storing, packing, and shipping facilities of its modern fireproof storage warehouse.

The policy originally adopted is being maintained. And we are still looking forward.

Birch-Smith Furniture Co.

LOS ANGELES
CALIF.

Direct Election of Los Angeles Board of Education Justified by Its Striking Record

EDUCATION IS VITAL CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF LOS ANGELES

7100 Teachers Draw \$1,174,592.64 in Monthly Salaries—Daily Attendance 119,754—Building Involves Millions

By ROBERT A. ODELL
President Los Angeles City Board of Education

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—The story of Los Angeles is incomplete without a chapter on its educational system, and of the successful efforts of its people to not only keep it in a position of educational leadership, but to provide facilities for its operation. It is doubtful whether its achievements in the last few years have a parallel in the history of American cities.

The Los Angeles school system is governed by a Board of Education, composed of seven persons elected by the people under the charter of the City of Los Angeles, and is operated under the general school laws of the State, as supplemented by the charter's provisions of the city. It is not a part of the municipal government, and is not under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, the City Council, or any other authorities except the Board of Education and such other county and state officials as are directly concerned with the matter of taxation and general school administration.

As a governmental agency, then, the district is composed of the Los Angeles Elementary School District, which includes all of the City of Los Angeles (some 350 square miles in area), and in addition sufficient to make in all an area of 641.31 square miles, and the High School District, which includes all of the Elementary District, and in addition thereto sufficient territory to cover an area of 953.56 square miles.

Perhaps 9 per cent of the school population is in territory outside of the city proper, and in those regions the expense of operation is necessarily greater in proportion than within the city proper. The High School District then has a stretch of territory from the mountains beyond Owensmouth 67 miles to the ocean at San Pedro, and from the Palisades above Santa Monica on the west to Montebello on the east.

There are in actual operation 248 school plants, with 10 more to be opened during the school year. Upon these plants are conducted 271 schools at the present time, making, with the 10 additional, a total of 281, made up of 211 elementary, 12 junior high, 21 senior high, 14 special, and 23 night schools (including 2 jail schools).

There are 5413 teachers in the system, many of whom teach in the night schools under separate contracts, thus making a total number of positions as follows:

Elementary 4400
Junior High 231
High School 2550
or a total of 7181.

The teachers' monthly payroll is \$1,174,592.64. In 1919 it was \$543,141.35 for the corresponding month. The educational work is in charge of the Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, who has five assistant superintendents, 10 directors, 17 supervisors in special subjects. In addition to the vast array of teachers under her direction, and is responsible to the board for the educational work. She also is responsible for recommendations to the board as to necessities for the operations of the system, both as regards the equipment and supplies, the number, location, character and equipment of school buildings and the general needs of the system.

Tribute to Mrs. Dorsey

Mrs. Dorsey is one of the outstanding educational figures in America. She has been in the system for 32 years, first as teacher, vice-principal, seven years as assistant superintendent, and is just completing a term of four years, the most strenuous in the history of our schools, as superintendent. During both of the recent bond campaigns, and the enormous building program which has been under way for the last three years, she has fully measured up to the task in every particular, and has just been re-elected for four years at a salary of \$10,000 per year. The Board of Education, the teachers and the community have unbounded confidence in her integrity and ability, and we may feel assured that the education of our youth is in safe hands.

The business affairs are under the general management of the business manager, W. E. Record, who has charge of the acquisition of lands, the designing and construction of buildings, the purchasing and distribution of supplies and equipment. The amount of supplies and equipment purchased last year through the purchasing and distribution department amounted to \$2,512,000. There is on hand at the present time a stock of supplies and equipment in the warehouse amounting to \$430,000, including lumber, dry goods, stationery, furniture and general school supplies. Interesting items giving some idea of the quantities which we purchase may be noted:

1,500 teachers' desks
25,000 teachers' chairs
15,000 gross pencils
10,000 gross pens
60,000 yards of these cloth
30,000 reams mimeograph typewriter paper
15,000 dozen composition books
5 cartons of footlockers
5 cartons of Bristol board paper
15 cartons of paper towels
25 cartons of blackboard slate
20 cartons of waste desks

Some of the Savings

In our maintenance department alone there are 450 men of all trades under a maintenance superintendent. There are 750 janitors, gardeners and watchmen, with an annual payroll of approximately \$817,000. Last year the mill and cabinet shop renovated 20,000 desks, at a cost of 70 cents each. New desks would have cost \$5 each. Through the dairy department during the last two years over \$2,300,000 worth of real estate was purchased. In our architectural department are employed a supervising architect and 20 draftsmen. While most of the work

has been done by outside architects during the last three years, this department has turned out 21 elementary schools and 12 high and junior high schools. A building superintendent and 27 building inspectors are in charge of the inspection of the work on new buildings as they progress under independent contractors.

For the past five years the enrollment in our schools has averaged an annual increase of 25,000. There were actually enrolled in October of this year 35,000 more than for that month a year ago. The average daily attendance for October this year was 119,754 more than for that month a year ago. The average daily attendance increased from 103,607 in 1921-2 to 119,754 for 1922-3, in high schools alone 25,440. The increased demand in the county for secondary high school education is most gratifying.

A recent educational survey in Collier's of Sept. 8 called attention to the serious shortage of housing facilities for the school children of the country, and stated that approximately 1,000,000 children would be deprived of the full day at the opening of the schools in September. Los Angeles was placed third on the list in this regard, but no mention was made of the intense building program, while minor building activities in other places was reported.

Rises to Emergency

In view of the fact that nearly \$27,000,000 in bonds for building and lands has been absorbed since June, 1920, besides over \$3,000,000 by direct tax for the same purpose and from the sale of other property, the survey was in that particular, misleading. Los Angeles has been confronted with a problem faced by no other city during the last five years. The sudden expansion has been terrific, and the country should know how Los Angeles has risen to the emergency.

It is interesting to note in this connection that during the month of August, just prior to the publication of the survey of Collier's, building permits were issued in Los Angeles for a total of \$22,249,262, a total exceeding that of Boston and Chicago combined; more than twice the combined total of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; greater than the combined totals of all the other cities in which permits were issued in the six states of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington; greater than the value of all the building permits issued in the 12 southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, all of whom issued a total of nearly \$20,000,000.

On Sept. 24, an official statement, issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, indicated that of the total enrollment of 912,578 pupils in the entire State of California, 312,093 represented the enrollment in the County of Los Angeles, a fraction over 34 per cent or more than one-third of all the children in California being resident in Los Angeles County. In fact, the total enrollment in Los Angeles County was greater than the combined total of the seven counties of Alameda, San Francisco, Fresno, San Diego, Santa Clara, Sacramento and San Bernardino.

Building Program

In anticipation of the unprecedented growth, the school department, in June 1920, successfully conducted a campaign for bonds for building purposes of slightly over \$10,000,000. Long before this sum was expended, it became evident that another issue was imperative and a survey commenced in January 1922, resulted in an election in June of that year by which a \$17,400,000 bond issue was authorized by a vote of 14 to 1. The first money was realized from the sale of bonds under that issue Dec. 11, 1922, and it is a happy circumstance that before the expiration of a year from that time, on Dec. 10, 1923, to be exact, the last of that bond issue was sold to a local banking house at one time, in the amount of \$3,640,000 which will enable us to continue the building program during the winter and spring months when another election will be called to continue the building program to meet the needs.

Nor should any alarm be felt that the burden of the taxpayers is being increased. Our tax rate for this year was only 3 cents higher than the year before. It would not have been any higher were it not for the fact that there is included in our budget some \$2,000,000 more for building purposes and certain additional amounts to make up for omissions of the year before. The present tax rate at 1.63 is lower than in the year 1920-21, which was 1.65.

It seemed obvious to the school authorities that the tremendous increase in the population and building activities in Los Angeles would produce increased value, and it was merely a matter of anticipating the situation. The result has been that the increased assessed valuation of the Los Angeles High School district over what it was a year ago is \$238,518,330. This is fixed by the State Board of Equalization, and to give an adequate idea of the proportion, it may be remarked that the gain in San Francisco County, which is second in the State, is \$24,770,730 for the same period.

The bond limit being 5 per cent on the assessed valuation for each district shows that we have bonding capacity of more than \$100,000,000 for the two districts, whereas our outstanding bond indebtedness does not exceed \$25,000,000 for both districts. Since July 1, 1921, there has been completed 93 new buildings, 49 additions to existing buildings, and 127 bungalows, providing 1469 classrooms, which have 35 to a classroom, producing 51,415 seats. There are now under

way and nearing completion, 43 new buildings, 19 additions and 2 bungalows, which will produce a total of 725 classrooms or 25,375 additional seats. It will thus be seen that many schools are being completed every month; for instance, from Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, there were completed and ready for occupancy 20 new buildings, eight additions, and 23 bungalows or 294 classrooms, producing additional seating capacity for 10,290 pupils. During the month of December and January there will be completed 50 new buildings, 14 additions and two bungalows, which will produce a total of 458 classrooms or seating capacity for 18,630 pupils.

Except in the case of temporary bungalows, we are building entirely of brick and reinforced concrete, and are providing spacious grounds for play. Los Angeles yields second place to no community in its generous support of the public schools, and it is cause for deep gratitude that we are able to realize the successful results in their behalf.

GLENDALE GROWTH AMOUNTS TO 400 P.C.

Its Population Has Now Reached About 50,000—City Has a Pleasing Location

GLENDALE, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—In rapidity of growth, Glendale claims to have outstripped every other city of its class in the United States. Within three years its population has increased very nearly 400 per cent, and the accompanying growth along every line has partaken not at all of a mushroom quality. Glendale does not reckon its history back so far as 50 years. The pioneers of the Verdugo foothills recall a rambling and verdured hamlet. For more than a generation there had been a straggling

group of homes, but Glendale as a city is the accomplishment of a single decade. In 1910 there was a population of 2472 here. By 1920 this number had been increased to 13,536. It had grown rather evenly over this period at the rate of a little more than 1000 a year, according to annual estimates made by the city clerk.

Expansion Rapid

But after the year 1920 the population of Glendale began to expand in a manner entirely different from anything it had been before. In 1921 it reached 25,720; in 1922 the number was swelled by newcomers from all parts of the United States to approximately 32,500, and at present the number of people who have come and come to stay, according to careful compilations, increases the number to a point placed conservatively at more than 50,000.

Glendale is just seven miles distant from the business district of Los Angeles, while a portion of the northern boundary of the latter city forms Glendale's southern boundary. A picturesque range of hills to the east separates Glendale from Pasadena, some four miles distant, while Hollywood lies approximately the same distance to the southwest.

Retains Its Individuality

Glendale has not followed the example of other communities even farther removed from Los Angeles than itself and become a part of the larger municipality. It has not been tempted by the opportunity of using Los Angeles water, brought at great expense from a great distance. For Glendale has its own municipal water supply, pumped from a short distance below the surface where it stands in deep wells, affording ample water of unsurpassed quality for both residential districts and industrial uses.

PASADENA TO BUILD NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY

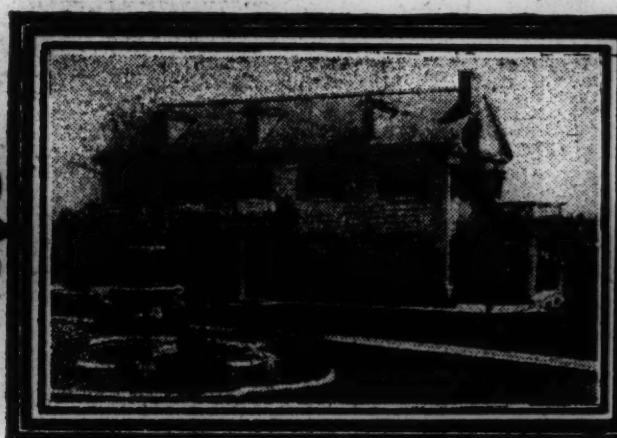
PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The public library is enjoying a large patronage in comparison with other libraries, according to Jeannette M. Drake, the librarian. The circulation is averaging 11.1 books per person. Another notable fact is that the circulation of non-fiction books is increasing rapidly in Pasadena. This is accounted for by reason of the fact that many studious persons live here who use the public library. The librarian has also made a campaign to show business men how they can profit by consulting it regularly.

Appreciating these facts, the people voted a large bond issue last year for civic center improvement, of which \$250,000 is to be invested in a new public library. It is to be an unique structure, so designed as to invite even larger patronage by the general public.

Glendale



Tuesday Afternoon Club
Architecturally a triumph and significant
evidence of profits to be made in Glendale
Real Estate.



A stately Colonial House in Glendale's
elevated residential section with a marvelous
view of city and valley.

Southern California at its best



A realization of the Central location of
Glendale, in the heart of Metropolitan Los
Angeles, will explain why it has more than
trippled its population in 3 years.

Glendale Chamber of Commerce
Glendale, California

I want to know why Glendale
is NOW the best place in Southern
California for me to live and invest.

Name.....
Address.....

FABULOUS profits, vigorous growth, up-to-the-minute civic improvements and a general atmosphere of prosperity and happiness are immediately suggested by the very name of Glendale.

Everything that Southern California stands for: rapidly increasing property values, superb natural beauties, and abundant opportunities for success in building a business or founding a new home are here; made doubly pleasant by an endless succession of perfect days.

For Glendale today, after three years of record-breaking growth, is a city complete in every detail, still expanding faster than ever but with a nucleus of well established institutions already here to build upon, a city with an assured future; and at the same time a city that will satisfy your every need and every cultural requirement of your family now.

Business men with interests in Los Angeles like to live in Glendale because of its convenient location in the heart of the great metropolitan area, with quick convenient transportation facilities and broad unobstructed highways leading direct to the downtown section.

Mothers of growing families like to live in Glendale because of the unexcelled school facilities and the congenial social life of this thoroughly American community.

Nothing more accurately reflects both the cultural life and the rapid progress of Glendale today, than the achievement of one of its foremost women's clubs in building the unusually complete and artistic club house pictured above. Three lots on Brand Boulevard were purchased for a club site in June, 1920, for \$4,250.00. In December, 1921, these same lots were sold for \$30,000.00 net cash, realizing a profit of more than \$23,000.00, enough to justify immediate construction of the present beautiful structure.

The same opportunities exist here today for you, with the added advantage of a complete city already established providing every requirement for a full and happy life in one of the most beautiful spots in all the Southland.

Come to Glendale today—come for a short visit only if you prefer—come for a month or more if you can, BUT COME. Twenty-nine thousand other visitors in the last three years have come to Glendale to stay.

Glendale Chamber of Commerce

The Fastest Growing City in America

Music, Art and the Theater Are Accorded Full Recognition by Various Communities

MUSICAL GROWTH REMARKABLE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Is Center of a District Which Hears Excellent Orchestral, Chamber and Choral Music

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Paralleling the material progress of southern California, musical activities have grown in extent and standards. Musical growth is of comparatively recent years, finding its beginnings in the late eighties. Considering this, the advance in public appreciation of music is the more remarkable.

That Los Angeles as the metropolis of the southland should also have become the music center was a matter of course. For the last 35 years eminent musical artists have visited this city in growing numbers, thanks largely to L. E. Bokymmer, pioneer manager, who in 1888 established his Philharmonic courses. These have increasingly become an institution in many southland communities, partly in conjunction with various local music clubs, the latter in smaller towns forming a definite musical nucleus.

This brings up an event in the musical history of the California southland of great influence and value: The formation of the California Federation of Music Clubs, through a woman of vision and great executive force, Mrs. Bessie Bartlett Frankel (Mrs. Cecil Frankel). Five years have passed since, and mostly due to Mrs. Frankel's efforts, the California Federation of Music Clubs in the southland alone numbers 78 federated clubs or organizations among a state-wide total of 117 centers.

The Los Angeles Orchestra

No single event, however, has contributed more to musical culture in southern California, from Santa Barbara in the north to San Diego in the south, than the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, thanks to the public spirited munificence of W. A. Clark Jr. Shouldering the entire financial responsibilities, he has devoted about \$500,000 in the last four seasons to the cultivation of symphonic music. His generosity and the ability of Walter Henry Rothwell as conductor have given Los Angeles a splendid symphony orchestra. Year after year eminent instrumentalists from leading orchestras in the east were induced to join the Los Angeles Philharmonic, which is now internationally known. In addition to a triple series of concerts here, to which a dozen programs for school children, also a gift of Mr. Clark Jr. must be added, the orchestra carries its messages of music to about 15 southern California communities in more than 60 performances. Mr. Clark has undertaken to support the orchestra for another six years, which will bring his contribution close to the \$2,000,000 mark.

Chamber music, too, has a vital place in musical life here. About 40 such concerts are announced among a total of approximately 150 important performances during the season. Prominent in this field are the Los Angeles Chamber Music Society, Los Angeles Trio Association, Zoellner Quartet and California Trio.

Choral Music

Choral music has been long popular, the Women's Lyric, the Ellis (male) Chorus, and the Orpheus Club (male) Chorus being the oldest, and the Los Angeles Oratorio Society the foremost mixed chorus. Organized by its director, Miss Ruth Antoinette Sabel, and sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles two years ago established a singular record with the first Bureau of Industrial Music, which fosters choral and band music among employees of big commercial, industrial and governmental concerns. This city boasts also a Woman's Symphony Orchestra, founded 1881, with 75 players, under Henry Schonefeld.

Instrumental in bringing here celebrities of the recital and opera world are also the managerial offices of George Leslie Smith, conducting the Auditorium Artists Series, and the Fitzgerald Concert Direction.

The southland also offers much to the music student. Los Angeles music teachers number more than 2500, not a few being artist-teachers and composers of national reputation. The music departments of the University of Southern California, of the Southern Branch of the University of California, of Pomona College and the University of Redlands offer highly esteemed academic degrees. Public school music standards are also well advanced.

Development in Towns

This unity in the southland, with Los Angeles as a musical center, has resulted in a rapid musical development of towns near by, San Diego occupying the first place. Its Amphion Club with a membership of more than 1700 and a large waiting list, and the Philharmonic Orchestra Association are the principal musical purveyors. The Spinet Club of Redlands, the Music and Art Association

of Pasadena, the Music Association of Santa Ana, the Woman's Music Study Club, Ontario Ebell, San Bernardino Woman's Club, Monrovia Woman's Club, Orange Woman's Club, Glendale, Tuesday Afternoon and Music Clubs, Fullerton Ebell, Tuesday Musical Club and Woman's Club of Riverdale, Pomona Ebell, Lyric Club of Covina, Whittier Woman's Club, Anaheim Ebell, and Woman's Club, Burbank Choral Society, Oxnard Community Services, the Shakespeares, Tuesday and the Fine Arts Clubs of Pasadena, as well as the Ebell, Friday Morning Club and high school music departments of these communities have become centers for concert and opera, presented by local and visiting artists.

No survey of musical life in southern California, no matter how cursory, can be complete without a mention of the open-air symphony concerts held at the natural amphitheater, known as the Bowl, in the Hollywood foothills, about 50 minutes from the center of Los Angeles. More than 200,000 people listened here to the best of music last summer, rendered by 90 players under Emil Oberhoffer, season ticket admissions selling at 25 cents. Mrs. J. J. Carter, a high-visioned community worker, conceived the plan for these entirely unsubsidized, self-supporting concerts, which through quality of performance and thanks to acoustically good conditions, have verily become a musical academy for the people. So successful has been the second season of 53 concerts that a mortgage of \$24,000 against the amphitheater could be cleared. Advance sales for next season, already exceeding \$30,000, promise a greater third season.

Community Music Meeting a Feature of Pasadena Life

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Of the many fine and unselfish activities in Pasadena, there is none more interesting than the Community Music Meeting, headed by Arthur Farwell, one of America's most earnest composers. The purpose of this group is to unite the people through song. Accordingly, from 400 to 600 meet every Tuesday evening from October to July in the high school auditorium and sing.

Mr. Farwell believes that one way to establish a better understanding in the world is through the medium of music; and he is bending all his energies to popularizing music. To that end, everyone is invited to take part in the Community Music Meeting. There are no vocal tests or fees. It is a thoroughly democratic enterprise. Recently "The Canticle of Praise," by Witter Bynner, was put on. This is a musical ceremony, written as a thanksgiving for the armistice of 1918.

Groups of Community Music Meeting singers are now rehearsing Christmas carols, to be sung on the streets of Pasadena during the holiday season. They will also function at the community Christmas tree celebration in one of the public parks.

Amateur and Semi-Professional Companies Present Plays That Touring Managers Neglect

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The little theater movement in southern California continues to grow. While here and there a group may fall by the wayside, others spring up from time to time to take their places. There appears to be a desire in almost every sizable community for spoken drama. The California Federation of Women's Clubs has created a drama department, for the purpose of intelligently enlarging general interest in the better class of plays. No district is more actively taking hold of this work than that which centers in Los Angeles. Mrs. Clara Bryan Heywood is chairman of the drama section, and she holds monthly meetings with representatives of units that are concerned in undertaking the work.

Mrs. Heywood urges all women's clubs to get behind the little or community theater groups in their respective localities and help them to audiences. Practical co-operation of this sort is what Mrs. Heywood stands for, as she believes it will get far better results than merely listening to papers on the drama or discussing some play that exists only between covers. Where there are no groups active, club women are requested to lend hand to start a producing center.

Los Angeles has more dramatic activities this season than ever before. William Wilkes, who used to be head of the Civic Repertory Company and is now associated with the Majestic Theater, which is devoted to stock, is putting on a series of literary plays in the Fine Arts Theater. Most of the players are professionals recruited from the local motion picture studios. They have put on two bills—Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," and "R. U. R." by Karel Capek. The Municipal Players is a semi-professional group, making productions under the supervision of Ellen Gann of the Los Angeles Playgrounds Department. They utilize an old theater in South Main Street. Their latest offering—"A Bit of the Moon," by Turbine Lummis Pike—showed considerable merit. Community drama is being promoted in several Los Angeles high schools.

Outside of Los Angeles, there are a dozen or more groups in southern California that put on plays from time to time. It has been observed that the organizations that go about their work in a systematic, businesslike way, have the best chances for success. The first essential seems to be a professional director who devotes his whole time to the work.

In this regard, the Community Playhouse Association of Pasadena is an outstanding organization. It is now in its seventh season with Glimor Brown as its directing head. It has

already done 12 Shakespeare plays. This year, it introduced "Melloney Holtspur," John Massell's new play, to the American stage. During the holidays, it will do a repertory of different plays in two-weeks' time, something unique in the annals of non-professional dramatics. Early in the New Year, the Pasadenaans expect to produce "The Torchbearers" by George Kelley; "The Insect Comedy" by Karel Capek; "Why Not?" by Jesse Lynch Williams—none of which have been seen in southern California, as yet.

Another notable organization is the Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara. Its membership approximates a thousand and a new theater to house the productions is in course of construction. Many fine plays have been put on by this group in Santa Barbara, to wit: "Captain Applejack," "Dear Brutus," "Pelléas and Mélisande," "The Whitehead Boy," "The Dover Road," "Miss Lulu Bett," "Enter Madame," "Pygmalion," Miss Nina Moise is director of the Santa Barbara activity.

Community dramatics are also conducted in Santa Ana, Monrovia, Ontario, Fullerton, Glendale, Eagle Rock, Santa Monica, San Diego, Anaheim, Redlands, Whittier and Pomona. Some of these groups have been active for several seasons and maintain a regular schedule. While some limit their production to one-act plays, general experience favors the long or full-evening entertainment. Frayne Williams of the extension department of the University of California, conducts a group known as the Literary Theater Players, who put on their plays in Los Angeles, Long Beach and other near-by towns. Their repertory includes "The Cherry Orchard," "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," "Twelfth Night," and other classic plays.

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Community dramatics are also conducted in Santa Ana, Monrovia, Ontario, Fullerton, Glendale, Eagle Rock, Santa Monica, San Diego, Anaheim, Redlands, Whittier and Pomona. Some of these groups have been active for several seasons and maintain a regular schedule. While some limit their production to one-act plays, general experience favors the long or full-evening entertainment. Frayne Williams of the extension department of the University of California, conducts a group known as the Literary Theater Players, who put on their plays in Los Angeles, Long Beach and other near-by towns. Their repertory includes "The Cherry Orchard," "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," "Twelfth Night," and other classic plays.

Groups of Community Music Meeting singers are now rehearsing Christmas carols, to be sung on the streets of Pasadena during the holiday season. They will also function at the community Christmas tree celebration in one of the public parks.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S ART TRADITIONS OF LONG STANDING

Peculiar Conditions of Light and Air Give Rise to Freshened Personal Expression

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Among the early settlers who came to California with the gold rush were members of the educated circles of Europe and the eastern United States who loved and nourished the artistic tendencies of the community, and have made of these tendencies a permanent force.

The earliest exhibitions in Los Angeles were held under the auspices of the Ruskin Art Club, the oldest and most exclusive cultural club of Los Angeles and one which has always upheld and fostered all that is best in art. Later, with the formation of the California Art Club, which today counts among its members practically all artists of any standing in the southwest, the public has come to look for the annual exhibitions as an important happening of the year.

Out of this main organization have grown other associations to accommodate the various arts and crafts until no follower of any recognized branch of art but may find sympathetic fellow-workers joined for the furtherance of their chosen art. Among these associations may be mentioned the miniature artists, sculptors, and architects' guilds, a water color society, a club composed entirely of women artists, camera pictorialists and an internationally famous society of printmakers.

Nature Painting Pre-eminent

While endless material is supplied for figure painting in the types of mixed races that thread the city streets, it will be no doubt, the nature painters who will place the work of California artists very surely in national art. California is perhaps the most baffling, the most alluring and the most difficult of all countries in which to paint. It takes many months of patient trying before the newcomer's eyes are washed clean of the keys and lights of other places. With the sea on one side and miles of desert on the other and over all long days of brilliant sunshine, there is ever the problem of reflected light, a vibration which throws a many colored screen over everything. Added to this is the panoramic magnitude of the scene. For background there may be not one, but three ranges of hills, with a middle distance of a dozen miles of valley before which

one must arrange in proper scale the often brilliant foreground of trees and flowers. And even while painting in the first broad impressions the light may change from blue to rose and again from rose to lavender. Men of international fame have tried to adapt their key to California scenes and have declared themselves defeated.

Early Artists Appreciated

Too much honor cannot be given to the early artists—Benjamin C. Brown, J. Bond Francisco, Jean Mannheim, Elmer Wachtel—who came full fledged from the old art centers and set high the standard, a standard which has been upheld through the years. Later came the younger group of men and women, some with their "year of Europe," many who have had nothing but local training, and others, some of the strongest, who have been self-taught (if one may rightly say that he who studies nature with mind and heart and eye receptive to its beauty is "self-taught").

During the past year or two a new impetus has been given to local art by visiting painters from other centers, many of whom have come to stay. The west has needed them as much as the east has needed the west. Contemporary American art may seem too literal, too hard in outline. An infusion of the traditions and poetry of other lands cannot help but strengthen this national art in the making.

Since the California Art Club has not yet acquired its clubhouse, the art activities have naturally centered in the museums. The Southwest Museum is a storehouse of the primitive arts and is undertaking the education by means of lectures and films, not only of adults but is weekly the host to the children of Los Angeles. Though it has not adequate galleries

it has a number of important exhibitions during the year. At the Los Angeles Museum, under the able and sympathetic direction of Dr. Allison Bryan the Fine Arts Gallery has a continuous series of exhibitions throughout the year. The William Preston Harrison Collection of National Academy painters is hung in the rotunda and the purchase fund of the museum is causing to grow a fund of contemporary paintings, prints and sculptures which promises to be a notable collection before the passing of another 20 years.

Pasadena Artists Active

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Each passing year sees more painters taking up their residence in Pasadena, and canvases from local ateliers are winning recognition wherever exhibited. Pasadena artists who have recently won high honors are:

Alison S. Clark, first prize, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, also in Chicago; Jean Mannheim, first prize, Arizona State Fair; Benjamin C. Brown, first prize, Orange County Fair; John Frost, second prize, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles. Other

local artists doing noteworthy work are Carl S. Smith, Wallace DeWolf, Anthony Tausky and Carl Moon. These successes are once more reviving talk for a local art gallery, as there is no suitable place in Pasadena for the exhibition of pictures. Two years ago, a group of public spirited citizens bought Carmelita Park and gave it to the city. This location is generally favored by the City Planning Commission. The development of an artists' colony in connection with it is also being considered, as there is an increasing demand for studios. Many painters come here for the winter and decide to remain.



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A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

(Continued from Editorial Page)

the play. This device was a failure, but the severe beauty of the dialogue, and the fresh, ingenious setting of the Tristram legend, carried the drama over this obstacle to a singularly impressive close. The success was a fresh tribute to Hardy's position in English letters, a position without parallel in our times. It is no exaggeration to say that his national fame stands today higher than that of any English writer since Byron, certainly higher than Tennyson's, for Hardy carries with him the suffrages of our younger school of writers, which the later Tennyson never did. The veteran bears his honors with a young man's vivacity, and much more than a modern young man's modesty.

It is some years now since we tried to quicken a not very interested reading public to the fact that in the author of "The Mayor of Troy," "The Mayor of the Marston," and the "Mirror of the Sea" there was a new fixed star in English letters. With "The Rover," Mr. Hardy's latest novel, there will be no need to insist

on that fact. There is a simplicity and directness in this last story of Mr. Hardy's which are new to him. Yet one cannot say that his novel has any plot, while the figures in it hardly move from one place to another. Yet a reader of the book insists on having every word of it, for every word, every gesture, seems directed by inevitable destiny. The few actors in the drama are motivated by forces which loom very distinctly, like storms far away—the French Revolution and Napoleon's bloodthirsty feet. One closes this fine story feeling that it has roused in the mind a good deal of doubt of popular ethics. I have just read, too, Mr. Robert Lynd's "Blue Lion." As an essayist, he has qualities which take him beyond most of our moderns. Of rockets and Bengal lights there are plenty among our later illuminators. But with what facility, humor, and steady illumination Mr. Lynd writes! His "Blue Lion" is a book of humane, witty, and companionable essays, in the line of Charles Lamb, even though not of his greatness.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to return letters or to accept responsibility for the facts or opinions presented.

The French Policy and the World's Peace

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The policy of France towards Germany has a twofold purpose. It is not to secure the gigantic reparations claimed under the obnoxious Treaty of Versailles. First, it is to prevent the possession of the industrial heart of Germany, and secondly, it is to effect a complete disunion of the former German Empire.

England speaks in polite terms, and informs her ally that such a policy will bring about a complete annihilation of Germany, and consequently the bankruptcy of France, and that it must be abandoned. France answers by counter-demands to march on to Frankfurt. The enlightened moral sense of the civilized world supports the warning offered by the British Prime Minister.

So well-gripped is the master of the Ruhr, and so well marked are her preparations for a permanent outlay, that one can assert with the utmost force of assurance that the Rhine and the Ruhr are no longer a part of the German Republic. M. Poincaré is credited with the assertion that "he who controls the iron-ore of Alsace-Lorraine and the coal of the Ruhr controls the destiny of Europe."

He has apparently united both under the French banner and awaits the resulting triumph of his logical assertion. But as yet M. Poincaré finds that it costs his country more than \$1,000,000 a day to support the Army of Occupation and that the receipts for reparations payments from the vanquished have dwindled to the vanishing point.

M. Poincaré knew all these consequences of occupation. He fully realized the burdensome task of the expedition. But he was not concerned with this. His determination was premeditated. He wanted to annex the Ruhr in due time of affairs. The truth is that, although M. Poincaré is now the most dangerous and dictatorial ruler in the world, he was carefully planned out for the permanent isolation of the Rhine and the Ruhr from the rest of Germany. It is M. Poincaré, Millerand and their friends who have endeavored to pursue the nationalistic and chauvinistic policy which menaces the peace of the European Continent.

And France, having so dismembered Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, is now endeavoring to deprive her of her industrial area; attempts to disunite the German Republic. The recent revolt in Bavaria, the separatist movements in the Rhineland, and the Communist uprisings in Berlin are but mere cracks from the French spear of propaganda.

In a little book, Jacques Bainville sets out the entire policy of France. He tells us that what France wanted "was to prevent Germany from realizing her unity as France had realized her own." France has always done her best, the writer continues, to keep the German states divided, even though their being divided subjected them to poverty and to invasion by other states.

I wonder what M. Bainville would have to say if Great Britain proposed to throw France back again into the wrangling feuds of Burgundy, Aquitaine, Normandy, Brittany and the like, thinking it better for the security of England to have France carved in pieces.

M. Bainville's doctrine is well supported by the enormous army maintained by France while Germany is entirely disarmed. This is the main reason why the French Treasury cannot even meet the interest of the war debt but still France has \$60,000,000 to loan to maintain Polish armies on the extreme borders of the subdued Germany.

Reparations are not the objective of M. Poincaré's adventure. It is the determined isolation of the Ruhr and the dissolution of Germany that prompts the French bayonets beyond the Rhine. The French policy, as expounded by M. Poincaré, is today, the greatest menace to the peace of the world. Germany must pay only what she can pay. But it seems that the French Prime Minister is determined to lead the valiant French people into another Waterloo and another Sedan.

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
134 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass.

NEW FLORIDA TOWN NAMING PLAN UNIQUE

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The town of Olympia, Palm Beach County, Fla., has adopted the unique plan of naming its streets after the gods of Greek mythology, and giving its parks the names of Civil War heroes. The place of honor—a park and playground—is named Zeus Park.

To the west of this park are four smaller parks which have been named Grant and Lee, and Sheridan and Jackson. In many parts of the north parks are named in honor of the great Federal soldiers; while in the south, they are dedicated to the memory of the famous Confederate leaders. But Olympia is the first town to place these great Americans side by side and thus symbolize the reunited country.

Mr. Gary and the European Debt

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your issue of Dec. 1 contains the report of a speech on the European debt question, etc., by Mr. Gary, the prominent steel magnate, and I cannot, from any angle, see that it reflects the least to his credit.

He wants the United States to be paid in gold, notwithstanding that it already has half of the world's supply, and that the puzzle to the man in the street is to know what it is going to do with it. It seems to me that, if America could get business from abroad and let what gold there is in Europe stay there, it would be benefited to a remarkable degree, and there is no question that the way American farmers reason.

I recommend the speeches of former Supreme Court Justice Clarke on the debt question, as studied by Mr. Gary. He may have a little difficulty getting them, as they are not broadcast by the Associated Press, as are those of himself and others who take point of view. And why not? Is it because they are, to many, unwelcome, or that they are unpalatable to those of a narrow outlook?

However, Mr. Clarke will no doubt be glad to furnish the other, and more statesmanlike, side of the argument, which it appears to me, Mr. Gary stands much in need of.

Why the United States should get all those "debts" paid? Surely Mr. Gary is not ignorant of the fact that America's own record in that respect is not so clean as to be beyond criticism. He has gotten all about the \$1,000,000,000 and over, loaned by innocent English investors to some of the states, after the Civil War, while these states were being administered by the Federal Government, which remains unpaid?

That being so, as was pointed out in a Monitor editorial some time ago, does it not seem rather impudent for Americans to throw stones at France, Russia, and other nations, and demand their "pound of flesh"?

The specious argument that the Federal Government was not, and is not, responsible for state debts, may save the conscience of some, but it does not satisfy, and the "upheld indebtedness" is a humiliating thought to every citizen jealous of his country's honor. He justly reasons: that these borrowing states at the time, under federal sanction, and that they have not, no doubt, influenced and gave the investors in southern-state bonds confidence that their investment was safe.

England presents a different spectacle. She borrowed not for herself and her own purposes, but for a common cause, and Americans were, with her and others, associated in that cause. Now, with nearly \$1,000,000,000 of her debt, she is staggering under the heaviest burden of taxation ever borne by a nation, because the United States demanded its "pound of flesh." No repayment for her has been referred to with availing pride in that great country.

After all is said and done, it must be for sympathetic understanding as well as to escape the complexities of life which so hinder the artist's expression.

With Los Angeles as the art center, several colonies have formed in places usually out of the beaten path, yet never more than a short day's journey away.

Of these Laguna Beach has become best known. It is situated about 50 miles south of Los Angeles, hidden in a cove of a lovely valley, and from this point spreading on either side up and down the rocky coast. It has a flourishing art association and a variety of colorful scenery. Sooner or later every artist goes there to paint, and to exhibit in the gallery, which is always open.

Santa Barbara to the north has its colony working in the historic old city, and finding much that is paintable in the Spanish architecture, in preserving permanently the history of the passing west and in painting the quiet hills and trees of the countryside.

Many have built their studios along the Arroyo Seco, near Pasadena, where they have, from their gardens, an ever-changing vista of valley and the Sierras. Eagle Rock, with its old oaks, its rolling hills, tawny in the fall, bright green after the rains, has claimed its faithful artist admirers, and many pictures have been painted from their doorways.

admitted that England stands in splendid isolation, as the one nation that always pays her way, and remembering that, we can better understand the pride that animated the famous Gilbert when he penned these lines:

But in spite of all temptation
To belong to other nations
He remains an Englishman.
HUMPHREY CLINKER

AUSTRALIAN VISITS NEW FORD PROJECT

Low Temperature Coal Distillation Ovens Are Attracting Wide Attention

WALKERVILLE, Ont., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—A construction of the Henry Ford low temperature coal distillation ovens nears completion here, the interest in this exploration into a new realm of industry grows more widespread. Since the first announcement of this new enterprise in The Christian Science Monitor several months ago, news of the invention has spread to all parts of the world. Gas and fuel experts from almost every country have visited the Ford plant here.

The latest foreigner to inspect the invention is Holmes Hunt, a leader in the public utilities industry in Australia. Mr. Hunt, who is a member of a chain of gas plants in Melbourne, Sydney, and other Australian centers, and also owner of vast coal lands in Australia, visited the plant, accompanied by Emil Froese, Belgian scientist, who invented the process now being exploited by Henry Ford. Mr. Hunt made a trip to Huntington, W. Va., where he saw the gas exportation plant, which was a precursor of a chain of gas plants in Melbourne, Sydney, and other Australian centers, and also owner of vast coal lands in Australia, visited the plant, accompanied by Emil Froese, Belgian scientist, who invented the process now being exploited by Henry Ford.

Not waiting for the operation of his Walkerville plant, which has been delayed through slow arrival of material for the power plant, which is linked to the Piran by-product ovens, Mr. Ford's engineers are going ahead with their plans for a second and much greater low-temperature coal distillation plant at his River Rouge plant, Detroit. Work has been started on the erection of two big ovens, each to distill 400 tons of coal a day. These two are the first of a battery of eight such ovens, while ground space and plans are arranged so that the entire plant may be increased to handle 10,000 tons of coal a day. The vast amount of work being done is indicated when it is known that for the first two years the Ford engineers have already driven 6000 80-foot pillars to prepare for the foundations of the ovens.

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THEATER and lycée generally ignore each other. Firmin Gémier proposes to do what he can to make them acquainted with the thought that it might be to their advantage to know each other. It is true, that dramatic literature occupies a wide place in the program of secondary studies. True it is, too, that masters and pupils may frequent the playhouse and that artists may interpret roles that have been studied at school. But between these two agents of intellectual and aesthetic formation—the school and the theater—there is no entente, there are no common plans, no co-ordination of effort.

The situation is of course worse in the provinces than in Paris. The young collegian of Poitiers or Caen or Vendôme may well be excused for believing that the dramatic works of Corneille, Racine, and Molière furnish the essential part of the French literature. Two-thirds of the dissertations at the examination for the baccalauréat are upon the French classical and romantic theater. These immortal works, in the view of teachers, are made to be read, but not to be acted. The superiority of this incomparable dramatic literature consists precisely in not being regarded as of the theater. The professors of the provinces quite naturally hold such opinions. How many of them have seen reproduced on the stage the pieces which they explain in their classes? Some—but a very small proportion—have spent three years at the Ecole Normale in Paris and during that time have been able to frequent the Comédie-Française. As for the others they are not on this point better documented than their pupils.

Possibilities

And yet there is not a provincial town which has not a theater, which though poorly organized can nevertheless shelter occasional touring troops of actors, or make for a few months a sedentary troop. But what are the plays given? In the towns where the population is sufficiently great and where the municipality is sufficiently rich, there is an almost permanent opera troop capable of interpreting a repertoire—which they call "renouveau" in which "Mignon" or "La Mascotte" appear more regularly and often than "Tristan" or "Pelléas and Mélisande." As for the drama and comedy they are revealed to the inhabitants only by passing troops which play once the same work.

In Paris the collegians and students are in a favored position. The Comédie-Française, the Odéon, the Vieux-Colombier allow the young boys and girls who are studying a classical piece at school to see it brilliantly interpreted on the stage. There are at the Comédie-Française the Thursday matinees especially created for them, which furnish to the literary teaching a constant illustration. The Odéon gives two classical spectacles a week to permit the students and lycéens to complete their studies. The State meant to have a link between the schools and the second Théâtre Français, and the studious youth of Paris is eager for this kind of spectacle. It cannot nevertheless be said that everything that could be done has been done, even in Paris. The repertoire is not established to meet exactly the desires of the university. The subscription tariffs are still too high for the student of modest condition. What is wanted is a new organization, more closely dependent upon the school programs, readier to welcome at regular and frequent intervals a great number of young auditors at much lower prices. But if improvements are to be wished, at least the institutions exist in the capital. In the provinces everything remains to be done.

Financial Considerations

The subvention awarded the national theaters is limited. Paris, M. Gémier, the director of the Odéon, suggests that the same kind of advantage should be given to the university provincial centers where the directors of local theaters cannot afford the risk of this hazardous attempt from the financial point of view. There exist some classical troupes, but they are very scarce. Moreover they are often composed of comedians out of a job or of beginners absolutely ignorant of the form of art which is demanded from them. The costumes are of "approximate" exactitude. The realization of the chef-d'œuvre is altogether insufficient. It even happens that for the sake of economy some personages and some scenes are entirely cut out.

M. Gémier insists on the need of an artistic decentralization. He has already with the troupe of the Odéon visited a few towns. What he wants is to bring to each university town some spectacles carefully mounted. The actors of the Odéon are trained to the interpretation of the classics, since they have studied at the Conservatoire and their work at the second Théâtre Français is for a large part classical. The great classics are familiar to them. They have

Typical of the Better Class of School Buildings Being Erected in Southern United States



New School Plant to House the Entire School System, Winchester, Va.

THE \$1,000,000 school building nearing completion in Winchester, Va., is to care for the entire school system from the kindergarten up through the high school. It is being erected for the Handley Board of Trustees, who are to rent it to the school board of Winchester for \$1 a year. The plan of combining all school resources was recommended by the General Board of Education of New York City, who made an extensive survey of the subject.

Judge John Handley, who donated the money for the building, designated in his will that at the end of 20 years all of his real estate, valued at about \$1,600,000, was to be sold and a school erected and maintained from the money. This fund was available in 1917, but on account of the high price of materials the contract was not let until September, 1922. The architect

is W. R. McDermack, architect of the board of education, Cleveland, O.

This imposing and attractive building is well suited by its architectural design for a southern city and is typical of the better class of buildings that are springing up throughout the South to further the cause of education. It is 350 feet long and 130 feet wide. The foundation is of concrete and the walls of red brick, with white Indiana limestone and wood trimmings. It contains 64 classroom units, and is to be run on the six-three-three plan. The building at present is equipped for 1500 students; however, with a few slight changes it can be enlarged to accommodate 2000. The auditorium is large enough to seat all the pupils. Special effort has been made to make a gymnasium which will be thoroughly modern. An athletic field has also been conveniently provided.

Lilliput Corner

The Repotting of the Plant

THE child-seedling wants repotting quite frequently. It is a tiresome thing to be left till roots grow close to the top of the pot when they might be spreading themselves out firmly and cleverly in the soil. It is a great pity to insist upon dressing Eleanor, aged 4, when she can do nearly all the buttons herself, fasten her shoes, and see that both socks match in height. Just so it is a mistake to say, in the matter of 50 years ago, "Little girls mustn't touch china" when Eleanor can lay the table herself, count the spoons and carry the cups and saucers just as well as any grown-up and never has one thought of dropping a cup.

Why do we refuse to see that these little plants grow in wisdom as well as in stature and that responsibility makes for character and for nimble-fingered dexterity?

There is nothing more disconcerting to a normal healthy child than the way some people have of "talking

down" to them, of patronizing and of making conversation believed to be suitable to their tender age. There is again nothing so trying at another stage as to be made to look a baby when you want to look a boy, to be kept willy-nilly in clothes like nobody else's, or to be made to hold somebody's hand "always" when you have learned to look up and down the road before you cross.

We must keep on repotting our plants until the day when they have outgrown our care. Over-attention and over-encouragement are other traps of maternal anxiety. One day a small girl was found at Christmas time sitting at the top of the house on the stairs reading a new story book. "Whatever are you doing here?" asked a naturally inquiring aunt. "Every-body's everywhere," remarked the small girl, "and this is such a good story."

Two Much "Being Amused"

She was a lively person, only just a little weary of too many games and too much "being amused" when all the time she really wanted to amuse herself, in the intervals when she wasn't sliding on the ice or playing hide and seek.

There is nothing particularly selfish or peculiar in this, but the moral of it is that growing girls and boys want some time to themselves and, like the old proverb, find that there are moments when a "crowd is not company." We are learning wisdom, or the new generation is teaching us. We begin to see how good a thing it is to leave the plants to grow naturally in suitable soil. We no longer tell the children what to think or how to think it. Who does not remember the difference between going shopping with a few pennies or a few cents with a person who waited patiently while you decided up on a pink or a blue pencil, to that terrifying expedition when you were told "what to buy." In one case you had weighed the merits of the case. The

blue pencil would certainly be the greatest delight when opened on Christmas or New Year morning by an adoring mother, but the other watched object, not being one's own choice, merely represented good money wasted and was not even tinged with romance.

And then the testing of strength and capacity and wise judgment!

"Who ran to catch me when I fell? And would some pretty story tell."

It was all overdone by some loving hearts, with the consequence that useful experience was limited.

Let Them Do Their Own Growing

"The children today," said a teacher much experienced in the care of young children, "are far more self-reliant than those of a similar age 15 years ago, and all because we let them do their own growing and are not forever propping them up."

Yet all the same, there are some children who will, from a kind of vanity, pretend that they are ready and capable of deeds for which they are not really equipped. Here comes in the sympathetic judgment of the true child-lover. She or he will know when to guide and help, and will come to the rescue unobtrusively and quietly with a word of encouragement.

But the household upbringing is out of date. It is possible to sap a robust nature temporarily with too much attention, to rob it of initiative, while all the time its natural God-given wealth of intelligence is ready to spring into action if encouraged to do so.

And that is why our plants must be watched, so that the parental gardener allows them room in which to grow.

The Observatory

IN ALL fairness to the public schools and the officers in charge of them, some sort of explanation should accompany the statistics on the rising cost of education which are being given to the public from time to time by the Department of Commerce in Washington. Here, it would seem, is an excellent opportunity for the federal bureau of education to function and to make it clear to the millions of readers of newspapers that the tremendous increase in the amount of money spent on the schools in the last five years is not the result of extravagance but is largely due to causes beyond the control of the authorities.

That American cities are appropriating larger and larger amounts for educational purposes is only too evident. That they can hardly avoid appropriating still larger amounts in the future must also be generally apparent. Enrollment is mounting by leaps and bounds and much faster than the population; the higher caliber of teaching now demanded cannot be secured without a proportionate advance in salaries; the price of textbooks and other material equipment is the highest in history, and the constant call for new courses in the curriculum and a strengthening of the old cannot be answered affirmatively without the expenditure of more and more money. In fact, there are reasons almost without number for the higher cost of public education.

But there is one factor entering into the situation which receives almost no public attention in spite of the important part it plays in making school systems much more expensive. This factor is the marked change that has lately been taking place in the character of the school enrollment in practically every city and town in the country. The high schools are now receiving a larger proportion of pupils than ever before. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who a few years ago, would have considered their training complete when they had been graduated from the eighth grade are today moving naturally into the high school and thousands of them are going to college. This popularization of higher learning, this constant lifting of the age limit for leaving school and going to work, is a sure sign of national progress, but it cannot be had without cost. The high school is much more expensive to maintain than the grade school. In some places, in fact, the per capita expenditure in the former is practically double what it is in the latter. In all places, it will run substantially ahead. So when more and more children decide to go on with their education through high school, the community treasury is bound to feel the effects.

Some enrollment statistics just compiled in Cleveland for the past 10-year period will show the tendency of the times. In that decade the entire public school population increased from 68,574 to 124,559, a gain of 81.64 per cent. But this advance, while noticeable throughout the system, was proportionately larger in the higher grades. Thus the gain for grades 1 through 6 was 53.91 per cent; grades 7, 8 and 9, 140.58 per cent and grades 10, 11 and 12, the senior high school, 173.40 per cent. In other words the high school population grew more than twice as fast as the total school population and more than three times as fast as the population in the elementary grades. Furthermore, the number of pupils in the kindergarten, another expensive feature of modern education, was just about doubled.

So the vastly increased amount annually appropriated for school purposes is not going entirely to teachers, principals, supervisors and to the publishers of textbooks and makers of equipment. Much of it goes to the pupils themselves and the public is receiving in return the assurance that each future generation will be more broadly and efficiently educated than the one which preceded it. In addition, it has the right to look for a higher quality of citizenship from those on whom its resources have been expended.

With the Christmas rush now at its height, there is at least the element of timeliness in support of the effort on the part of the federal post office authorities to have short courses in letter addressing given every so often in the public schools. Such a course, it is claimed, would not take more than an hour's time in each school and would save the Government millions of dollars. Proper addressing of letters would permit much greater speed in mail sorting and would make unnecessary the dead letter office, which annually costs thousands of dollars to maintain. By way of experiment a Tennessee postmaster recently distributed blank envelopes in all the schools of his town. The pupils, after brief instructions, were told to address them. Then they were sent to the post office to be graded. This short lesson, it is declared, has already effected a material decrease in the amount of improperly addressed mail received at the office.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Unimaginable Touch of Time"

MY FRIEND had been showing me about his large and beautiful house, as high among the Peterboro Hills above a forest of pines. Monkshead filled the western sky; Pack-Monkshead filled the eastern sky; Pack-Monkshead filled the southern sky; Pack-Monkshead filled the northern sky. The house seemed a member of this noble company of hills, as though it had been among them always. Four-square to all the winds it stood in the light of that October day, with golden hickories about it, a place of serene beauty.

When we stood upon the lawn looking up at the western front, my friend asked me how old I took the house to be. I said that the thought of its age had not occurred to me, that it seemed to be of just the right age, like a mountain.

"Well, but how long would you say it has been here, at a rough guess?" "Fifty years," I answered. "Or, on second thought, I should call it seventy-five years old and very well preserved."

He was obviously pleased by this answer. "Nine years ago," said he, "the spot where it stands was a huckleberry patch. We took more trouble giving it that look of age than in any other thing. I don't like new houses."

In that remark I found matter for study. Why should a man go out of his way to make his new house look old? He would not treat his shoes or his coat in that way. But take the case of a man who advertises for sale an English manor house of the fourteenth century. He lets you know the age of that house to a nicety, and expects full value for every decade. Some things, then, it would seem, depreciate in value as time goes by, and other things improve with the years. This in itself is an interesting fact about things that men have made, rather than about the men who made and who own them, but it is not enough. What kinds of things increase in value, and what kinds decrease, with the passage of time?

It might seem, at first, a sufficient answer to say that things which have no value aside from their mere utility, and which are therefore liable at any moment to be superseded, are worth less and less as they grow older. So much for shoes and coats and automobiles. But all such things are merely beautiful can lose nothing by the passage of ages. Keats has told the truth about them in the hackneyed line: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." So much, shall we say, for manor houses? Here the superficial answer we have given breaks down, because it separates too sharply the things of beauty from the things of use, not recognizing sufficiently how our sense of beauty often grows out of a sense of usefulness. The craftsmen who made the manor house built primarily for use, and our sense of the

beauty of their work is largely a recognition of the honesty and intelligence they put into it. Whatever the thing that is made may be—a Cremona violin or a warming pan, a Gothic cathedral or a line of verse—if the maker has worked with affection, with joy, and with honesty, that is with his entire might, it will endure. It smiles at time, and time smiles back upon it. But things made joylessly, things made indifferently, and with less than the maker's total power, find no harbor in the years.

And yet even this answer, although it goes much nearer to the mark, will not quite suffice. How is it that, of two

in the mountains during the summer and chance to hear the secret splashing and gossip of such a streamlet, then I must follow the liquid call, even though it be distant, and I cannot rest until I have found its hiding-place. Then, face to face, I make acquaintance with the talkative child of the stream, and the heights. Beautiful are the proud torrential brooks which come down in crystalline thunder between steep and steep terraces of stone, down gorges, ice-cold pools in rocky basins, and finally, and then go plunging to the next step in a dissolution of snowy foam. But I am also fond of looking upon the brooks of the Atlantic, whether they be shallow, so as scarcely to cover the polished, silvery, and slippery pebbles

Ageless Themes

Ab, yes! It has been said a thousand times: The Hebrew poets sing it; the Greeks make it a stately splendor; the Romans upon it, grace the Roman scrolls; the Arabs in the Arabian Nights; the Italians in the Renaissance; the Spaniards in the songs of Spain; the French in the lyrics of France; the English in the music of the straits. But then, you see, it is all new to me; as it was new to David and to Keats. —Strike Mechem, in Harper's Magazine.

nor pains. My father was willing to sit as long as I pleased; for there is a natural desire in the mind of man to sit for one's picture, to be the subject of continued attention, to have one's likeness multiplied, and besides his satisfaction in the picture, he had some pride in the artist, though he would rather I should have written a sermon than painted like Rembrandt or like Raphael. These winter days, with the gleams of sunshine coming through the closed windows, and cheered by the notes of the robin-redbreast in our garden (that "ever in the haunch of winter sing")—as my afternoon's work drew to a close, were among the happiest of my life. When I gave the effect I intended to any part of

Politics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer found in the dictionary the following definition for the word "politics": "The science and art of government; the science dealing with the organization, regulation, and administration of a state, in both its internal and external affairs."

Judging from the repeated failures of politics rightly to adjust tangled international affairs, it is of interest and profit to ascertain where the trouble lies, and to discern the remedy. The trouble undoubtedly lies in an erroneous concept of government. Clearly the situation calls for right thinking about government, and the ability upon the part of those devoting their time to "the science and art of government" quickly to discern where justice and right really lie. The true politician should also possess the moral courage to establish these qualities in human affairs.

Christian Science brings to mankind, among its numerous blessings, a capacity to think in harmony with God, divine Principle, also the ability to take one's stand on the side of right, even if one has to stand alone. Upon page 204 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes of the coming of the spirit of Truth to the consciousness of mortals as follows: "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiae of human affairs." Surely politics is a part of these "human affairs" which loudly calls for purification and "increased harmony."

It has been well said that if there is anything in human activities which needs healing more than does politics, it would be difficult to name it. Why should such an important activity as "the science and art of government" be so often left in the hands of mortals unacquainted with divine Principle and its operation? Why should the more enlightened class of citizens, as a whole, be so indifferent to political affairs, ascribing such indifference to their aversion to participate in what they may term the sordid nature of politics? It must be largely due to failure to understand how to redeem its sordid nature. Christian Science points the way by teaching mortals how to think in union with God's thoughts, whose government of the universe is necessarily expressed in changeless, universal harmony. It is self-evident that Shakespeare's declaration, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so," aptly explains why politics may often be viewed as sordid. It is also self-evident that if politics is to be redeemed,—and it must be redeemed,—it must be through pure thinking instead of sordid thinking.

On page 204 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy further describes the action of divine thought thus: "It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unseals the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor." Is it possible to conceive of any mental qualities better suited to manage political affairs than these? Is it not ap-

parent that politics needs, and greatly needs, just such qualities? We cannot expect to enjoy better laws until men more perfectly equipped are sent to make them. There is plenty of complaint that many of our laws are unnecessary and unfair—even stupid; yet those who often complain the loudest are doing the least to rectify matters. Recently a university instructor of political science declared, "The average man or woman of today is completely indifferent to politics." It is strange that anyone can be so indifferent in regard to the making of laws under which he lives, and which control and circumscribe his various activities. In speaking of the necessity for obedience to law, Mrs. Eddy declares, "Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected" (Manual, Art. I, Sect. 9). The reason that oppressive and unjust medical laws are sometimes enacted is largely the average citizen's indifference to or unfamiliarity with politics.

It is certain that those who shirk their political responsibilities upon the ground that they cannot afford to be contaminated are not extending a helping hand to rescue politics from unsuitable managers, and are withholding the only remedy for its redemption. It is also certain that such persons have little cause for complaint if they are confronted with oppressive laws or the nonenforcement of righteous laws.

Christian Science maintains that God's control must be manifested in all human activities, as well as in what are termed spiritual matters. Isaiah, in prophesying of the Christ, declared, "And the government shall be upon his shoulder." This Science points out with irrefutable logic that divine Principle must be present in all action to insure permanent success and harmony. Moreover, it shows how to utilize this Principle in solving every problem that arises.

The teachings of Christian Science understood and demonstrated will give us the true type of politician so much needed, and so well portrayed by Josiah Gilbert Holland in his verse entitled, "Give Us Men":

"God give us men. The time demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor; men who will not lie."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Atrani, on the Bay of Naples

manor houses equally honest in their workmanship, equally adapted to uses of a manor house, we should prefer the older? Why should most persons feel that a cathedral which has been standing a thousand years is more lovely than a sky-scraper which was finished yesterday? Apparently, when all other considerations have been ruled out, there remains something, and a great deal, to be allowed for mere age, for what Wordsworth calls in a thrilling phrase "the unimaginable touch of time."

What is the secret of this delight which is felt by nearly all men in things which are old? Emerson attempts an answer where he says that "our admiration of the antique is not admiration of the old but of the natural"; but this answer does not help us much because we see that things become natural to us only by long association—that is, by their age. Again it might be said that we have been taught the beauty of old things by seeing them so often represented in art. But why are old, rather than new things, so often represented? Because they are beautiful. This is only thinking in a circle. One might point out that time and weather are master artists, and that a mossy roof of thatch or tile is more beautiful than a roof of shingles newly laid, quite apart from the question of age, because its colors have been tempered and toned by the years. But supposing that these colors could be reproduced exactly by human skill, should we not be disappointed to learn their origin, as I was when I learned that my friend's house had been standing less than nine years? This shows that it is not the mere beauty of time's handiwork that gives value but the sense of time that gives much of the beauty.

The true explanation of our love for antiquity lies deeper than any delight of the eye. Perhaps it cannot be fully told, but it seems to be closely connected with our sense of human associations. An ancient house in beautiful to us because it has had time to gather many overtones of human meaning and value, and seems to throbb, like an old violin, with a million far-away melodies we can only faintly hear. This is a fact which no man could possibly express more accurately or with fuller fervor of intelligent love than Ruskin. "The greatest glory of a building," says he, "is not in its stones, nor in its gold. Its glory is in its age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy, which we feel in walls that have been long washed by the passing waves of humanity. It is in the golden stain of time that we are to look for the real light and color of architecture; and it is not until a building has assumed this character, till it has been entrusted with the fame and hallowed by the deeds of men, that its existence, more lasting as it is than that of the natural objects of the world around it, can be gifted with even so much as these possess of language and of life."

O. S.

The Ways of a Brook

I have a great love for brooks, as I have for all bodies of water—from the ocean to the smallest, acum-covered puddle. When I happen to be

of their beds, or as deep as little rivers which—protected on both banks by low, overhanging willows—go shouldering themselves forward with a vigorous thrust, flowing more swiftly in the middle than at the sides. . . .

The local brook is of the simple and faithful species. There is nothing very remarkable about it—its character is based upon friendly averages. It is of a naïveté as clear as glass, without subtlety or deception, without an attempt to simulate depth by means of markiness. It is shallow and clear and quite innocently reveals the fact that its bottom harbours cast-away tin pots and the carcasses of a lace-boot in a coat of green slime. It is, however, deep enough to serve as a habitation to pretty, silvery-gray and extremely nimble little fish, which, I presume, are minnows and which dart away in wide zigzag lines at our approach. My brook widens here and there into ponds with fine willows along the edges. One of these willows I always regard lovingly as I pass by. It grows—I had almost said the grows—close to the bluff, and thus at some distance from the water. But it stretches one of its boughs longingly toward the brook and has really succeeded in reaching the flowing water with the silvery foliage that plumes the tip of this bough. . . . There it stands, with faye-like fingers wet in the stream and draws pleasure from the contact.

It is good to walk here, lightly assailed by the warm summer wind. The weather is warm, so it is probable that Bashan will go wading into the brook. . . . After this he comes sidling up to me—in order to shake himself—an operation which, according to his own conviction, must occur in my immediate vicinity. The vigor with which he shakes himself causes a thin spray of water and mud to fly my way. It is no use warding him off with flourished stick and intense oburgations. Under no conditions will he tolerate any interference with anything that appears to him natural, inevitable, and according to the fitness of things.—Thomas Mann, in "Bashan and I."

Silver Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a walk down by the river, Shady and sweet and cool, Where the silver maples quiver Over a deep, still pool That lies like a sheet of silver, So cool, so pale and cool.

And the water goes slipping seaward.

As noiseless as the sun.

So you hardly know it is moving

Till at last you see it run

Over some rocks, and off guard,

Caught by the laughing sun.

The silver maples and white walk.

The stream that glints in the light.

The sound of your voice in sweet talk.

Between the dusk and night.

All mingle like threads of silver

The sun has spun into light.

Frances S. Larkin.

THE eastern shore of the Bay of Naples is formed by the mountainous peninsula of Sorrento, reaching well out into the Mediterranean toward the beautiful island of Capri, separated from it by a narrow strait. The irregular rocky southern coast of the Sorrento Peninsula rises precipitously to high, wild mountains. Along this seemingly inhospitable shore the people of the Middle Ages built many a little town which still stands to charm us with its beauty.

Though some of these towns, like Positano, cling to the steep sides of the steep slopes, others like Amalfi, the most important of all, and Atrani, separated from Amalfi by a high, sharp rocky ridge, have chosen the mouths of ravines for their locations. In the case of Atrani, the space between the narrow beach and the overhanging cliff on either side of the ravine is so limited that the buildings must needs huddle themselves in a sort of orderly chaos into a compact little semicircle, of which the ends are determined by the ends of the little beach.

Atrani looks toward the southeast across the broad Gulf of Salerno, which until modern times formed its only road of communication with the outside world. With the wild mountain country behind and the sea in front these towns found their defense in their isolation. But this isolation no longer exists, for during the last century the Italians built a splendid road along the whole coast of the peninsula. Much of it is cut through solid rock around tall cliffs almost overhanging the sea, and in other places it is carried on high-arched stone viaducts.

Climbing from the beach up through the town one follows crooked lanes, mounts steep stairs, and walks through narrow passageways, sometimes vaulted, until, leaving the town, he emerges into the lovely Valley of Atrani and its lemon groves. Climbing and still climbing for more than a thousand feet from the level of the Mediterranean, the visitor at length reaches the fascinating town of Ravello enchantingly situated on a lofty ridge commanding beautiful views of the coast to the east and of the whole Gulf of Salerno. For his descent the walker may choose the carriage road which yields him a new and charming vista at every turn and finally, after joining with the coast road, leads him back to Atrani, past the late Renaissance church and around the corner on to the viaduct above the little beach.

Hazlitt as Portrait Painter

One of my first attempts was a picture of my father, who was then in a green old age, with strong-marked features. . . . I drew it with a broad light crossing the face, looking down, with spectacles on, reading. The book was Shaftesbury's "Characteristics" in a fine old binding, with Grubbin's etchings. My father would as have it had been any other book; but for him to read was to be content, was "riches" indeed. The sketch promised well; and I set to work to finish it, determined to spare no time

the picture for which I had prepared my colours, when I imitated the roughness of the skin by a lucky stroke of the pencil, when I hit the clear pearly tone of a vein, when I gave the ruddy complexion of health, the blood circulating under the broad shadows of one side of the face, I thought my fortune made; or rather it was already more than made, in my fancy that I might one day be able to say with Correggio, "I also am a painter!" It was an idle thought, a boy's conceit; but it did not make me less happy at the time.

I used regularly to set my work in the chair to look at it through the long evenings; and many a time did I return to take leave of it before I could go to bed at night. I remember sending it with a throbbing heart to the Exhibition, and seeing it hung up there by the side of one of the Honourable Mr. Skeffington (now Sir George). There was nothing in common between them, but that they were the portraits of two very good-natured men. I think, but am not sure, that I finished this portrait (or another afterwards) on the same day that the news of the battle of Austerlitz came; I walked out in the afternoon, and, as I returned, saw the evening star set over a poor man's cottage with other thoughts and feelings than I shall ever have again.—Hazlitt.

Lake Michigan

Versatile as a daughter of luxury, each mood more entrancing than the last—a rare jewel amid the beauties of nature. Gentle today. Little waves kiss the pale sands and softly swirl over glistening pebbles making fairy lace. The tranquil water mirrors the sky's clear October blue. Here and there fingers of purest jade streak the surface. Far out in the blue a venturesome yacht spreads snowy wings, a great white moth in a sea of color. Tall drab maples and oaks, already in winter array, edge the shore and accentuate the lake's iridescence.

Lovely in midsummer, her countless urban beaches gay with mirthful voices. Eager wavelets lap the feet of happy children busy with pail and shovel. Sometimes she too is frolicsome! Her merry waves dance about, craftily upset unwary tots who regain their feet laboriously, laughing joyously. Water, rainbow-tinted, pleasantly contrasts with the heat of the bustling city, and at night, beckons to refreshment. Rarely, on clear summer days, the mystic mirage lures the eye to behold wondrous pictures, which slowly vanish.

Now the cozy little neighborhood beaches are deserted. Sands are as golden and pebbles as white, lonely gulls more free to alight where fancy urges. Winter fast approaches. Caught in the fury of wind and rain, what mastery and grandeur in the great white-capped billows that roll and toss in the tempest, to be buried violently against sturdy breakwater, and burst with mighty roar, as great foamy clouds leap skyward.

When the kindly sun peeps over the horizon, Lake Michigan is calm and lovely as of yore, twinkling with gladness, all pale gold, sapphire, and moss green in the morning light.

Hangar Chany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glide from the field and cruise On courses new; Mount till the hangars lose Themselves from view— Sky-high—sky-blue—

Wheel on intrepid wings Till fear is naught, Bold in the stress that brings Goals tensely sought, High, high—dear bought—

Speed while the plains you leave Slip back below Thrust beyond clouds and weave Shadows that flow Wing-high—land-low—

Soar till the heights draw low, And even near; Soar, and the heavens flow Down open, here, Air-thin—air-sheer—

Drone in resounding chords Near cello tone; Drone resonantly, lords, Heard far and known Sky-high—sky-lone—

Ride all the bareback winds, And ride again; Dare all the pace that ends In victory, men, Drive—ride—again—

Martha Webster Merriehew.

Turquoise Blue

In South America I was accustomed to see dragon flies in rushing hordes and clouds, and in masses clinging like swarming bees to the trees; here we see them as single insects, but I once witnessed a beautiful effect produced by a large number of the common turquoise-blue dragon fly gathered at one spot, and this was in Hampshire. . . . It was a very bright windy morning in June, and the oak woods had been stripped of their young foliage by myriads of caterpillars, so that the sunlight fell untempered through the seemingly dead trees on the bracken that covered the ground below. Now, at one spot over an area of about half an acre, the bracken was covered with the common turquoise-blue dragon fly, clinging to the fronds, their heads to the wind, their long bodies all pointing the same way. They were nowhere close together, but very evenly distributed, about three to six inches apart, and the sight of the numberless slips of gem-like blue sprinkled over the bluish green, twinkling fern was a rare and exceedingly lovely one.—W. H. Hudson, in "Hampshire Days."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923

EDITORIALS

SPOKESMEN for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment have claimed that an overwhelming sentiment was being created in the United States in favor of a modification of the prohibition laws. But it appears that such proposed action is without supporters even in what was once claimed to be the house of its friends. The recent nation-wide survey conducted by The Christian Science Monitor for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment among members of the state and national committees of the Democratic Party, some of whom, a few months ago, were said to be in favor of including a modification plank in the national platform of their party at the next presidential election, showed but one state committee remaining as outspokenly in favor of a revision of the law.

An Issue Without a Party

It is interesting to speculate upon the causes which have led, in the face of continued agitation in support of a modification of the enforcement code, to this desertion by former tentative champions of that cause, which has left what some have regarded as a political issue without a party to espouse it. The conclusion is inevitable that those who are in a position to speak for their party in the states have reached the point where they realize that there has been a conscious and continued effort to mislead and deceive them, as well as the rank and file of the organizations which they represent. They must have become convinced that there can be no return of light wines and beer without the simultaneous return of the saloon to a position of influence, if not of actual power, in politics. Even the politicians ambitious to serve as dictators of their own party policies dread any possible return of the saloon to their political councils.

But aside from the mere tactical sparring for position in leadership, there has come to be recognized everywhere a settled conviction among those who fill the ranks of all the political parties that prohibition, as it is defined by the laws and by court decisions, is the fixed and established policy of the people of the United States. There is no doubt that the view expressed by Thomas Taggart of Indiana, in the triangular conference in which Charles F. Murphy of Tammany, and George E. Brennan, leader of the Illinois Democracy, participated, expressed the overwhelming sentiment of the voters in the agricultural states when he opposed a national platform plank demanding modification of the liquor laws. Day by day and month by month the evidence in support of this view accumulates. Mr. Murphy cannot claim to express the national view by expressing the vain hope of Tammany Hall that the saloon may some time be restored. Mr. Brennan no more clearly expresses the popular view when he assumes the right to speak for Chicago. Even the Democratic Mayor of that city, elected against the protest of thousands of dry voters, has declared war upon the violators of the law.

It was a vain and hopeless undertaking, apparent from the very first, to attempt to fasten upon the Democratic Party, as a national organization, the stigma which an alliance with the avowed enemies of prohibition would have brought. William Jennings Bryan voiced an important truth a few nights ago in New York when he said that prohibition was written into the Constitution of the United States by a Democratic House and during the Administration of a Democratic President. Democrats will not repudiate an established party tradition. It is true, no doubt, that the great temperance reform undertaken in the United States was sponsored by a preponderating public opinion, rather than by the direct action of either of the two principal political parties. Neither, probably, would have taken the decisive step voluntarily, or alone.

Now, whatever may be claimed to the contrary, the recognized leaders of the Democratic Party in the several states stand committed to the national policy thus clearly and unequivocally enunciated. It is no wonder that the result of the Monitor's survey shows but one recalcitrant state organization as in favor of a modification or an amendment of the law. The showing presents the more or less anomalous situation in which an issue, emphasized and proclaimed from the house-tops as a burning, paramount issue, remains unfostered, unowned, and without a party.

THE co-operation of Canada is needed to allow the United States more effectively to suppress the illicit liquor traffic at the international boundary line. At the recent conference in Ottawa between Federal Government officials of Canada and the United States, Dominion Cabinet ministers were unusually reticent in giving out any public statement. They were most cordial in discussing proposed measures with the United States delegation. In this friendly attitude, the Canadian ministers express, not only their own true inclinations, but also the real desire of the Canadian people, to co-operate in neighborly fashion with the people of the United States. But the ministers gave no indication of the favorable response that may be expected from the Dominion Government.

In the absence of the Dominion Prime Minister from the country, the noncommittal attitude of other ministers can be understood. The co-operation asked for by the United States could only be agreed upon after being fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting, with the Prime Minister and other Cabinet ministers in council. Premier Mackenzie King has since returned. He comes, too, fresh from the Imperial Conference in London, where the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth were most heartily in favor of a policy of amity towards the United States in dealing with the problem of contraband liquor

trading. One of the most important steps in Canadian co-operation would be to stop issuing clearance papers to vessels laden with liquor for the United States, or at least to notify the United States authorities when the vessels sailed. But when Parliament deals with the question at the next session, as it must do to pass the necessary legislation, it may be found that the Dominion is favorable to all possible measures. The Canadian people have a strong belief in the duty of nations to co-operate with each other in maintaining the peace and good order of society. Exports of alcoholic beverages from Canada have increased from \$1,607,302 in 1921 to \$10,606,314 in the last fiscal year. Much of this liquor has undoubtedly been carried as contraband into the United States. Public opinion in Canada is opposed to such operations against the laws of a friendly neighbor. The power of public opinion may reasonably be expected to express itself through Parliament.

THE resignation of the Witos Cabinet in Poland is a logical and not unexpected step in a political evolution that has been going on since the general elections a year ago. Though the Left Bloc, whose most eminent spokesman was the former Chief of State, Marshal Pilsudski, came out slightly ahead of the Nationalist Bloc of the Right, the governmental power has gradually passed more and more toward the Right, and the next Cabinet, unless it is made up of non-political "experts," may be composed entirely of "National Democrats." As the balance of power is held by the representatives of the non-Polish national minorities, who a year ago organized a party of their own, the outlook is uncertain.

Between the strictly Polish groups of the Left and Right, the balance is held by the relatively small Peasants Party, led by Vincent Witos, who was Premier at the time of the Russian invasion in 1920. By merging their forces with him, the National Democrats were able last summer to depose General Sikorski, a follower of Marshal Pilsudski, who had taken charge of the Government after the disorder that followed the assassination of President Gabriel Narutowicz. The agreement underlying this coalition was that while the Moderate Populists of the Center were to have the direction of domestic policies, the National Democrats were to take charge of foreign affairs, but being intellectually superior, the latter have gradually gained ascendancy.

Though M. Witos remained as Premier, an important change took place about two months ago, when Roman Dmowski, Adalbert Korfanty, Stanislas Grabski, and a big beet sugar producer, named Chlapowski, entered his Cabinet. The new ministers were the principal leaders of the Nationalists, and if they should now form the next Government without M. Witos and his little Center Party, the transition will not have been very startling.

These men have the confidence of the French Government and are eminently acceptable to the Roman Catholic Church. They are also sufficiently anti-German to suit M. Poincaré. At home they represent the leading capitalists, the big landowners and the best-educated upper classes generally. Roman Dmowski is a former member of the Russian Duma from Warsaw, and at the Paris Peace Convention headed the Polish delegation. Since then personal reasons have forced him to remain in the background. Adalbert Korfanty was once a Deputy in the German Reichstag from Upper Silesia, where he now heads important Franco-Polish industries. Stanislas Grabski is by training a professor of economics, and has been a Minister of Finance in previous cabinets.

Since the principal point in M. Witos' program was land reform, designed to divide the big estates among the peasants, it was inevitable that there should be a split. It was this very issue that caused the resignation. The conservatives' principal argument against such an agrarian reform is that it will tend to reduce production for export purposes, as shown by the experience of Rumania.

With its currency depreciated almost to the limit, Poland needs most of all a thorough financial reform. The country has large reserves both in labor and raw materials. Drastic increases in taxes are in order, and the retiring Finance Minister, M. Kurcharski, had hoped to balance the budget next year. The military expenses are still out of all normal proportions to the rest of the public outlay, and, as Premier Witos remarked, the difficulties are due largely to the international political situation.

AN OBSERVATION made by Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, at a recent session of the National Immigration Conference in New York, demands the serious consideration of the American people. Mr. Osborn has made a study of immigration and its related problems, extending over a half-century, and has given much attention to the anthropological aspect of the effort to assimilate millions of peoples who have migrated to America from European and other countries.

Mr. Osborn said the fact had been established to his satisfaction that it was the practice of one European country to make the United States a dumping ground for its undesirable nationals, and that the same country was seeking to induce its independent and prosperous immigrants now in the United States to return to their native land. He sees in this a serious menace to what may be termed the native American peoples.

It is important that serious thought be given to this important aspect. Heretofore, undoubtedly, the tendency has been to listen only to those who have selfishly sought to encourage, by approved methods, the importation of recruits to the army of cheap labor. It has been argued that the progress attained in railroad building, in steel manufacture, in mining, and in many other industries, would have been impossible without the aid of immigrant labor. But thoughtful students of economic problems

question this conclusion. It is pointed out that countless jobs are done today by machinery which a short time ago were being done by untrained and underpaid foreigners. The reasonable claim is that even greater progress in this respect can be made if it is understood that the inflow of cheap labor is to be stopped. And it is argued also that America, left to itself, will soon recruit its own labor supply. By such a method, it is insisted, the population of the United States would be increased without changing the character of the population.

A favorite argument of the advocates of unlimited immigration has been the unsupported assertion that there are many kinds of work a native American will not do. Controverting this is what would seem to be the more reasonable claim that there are no honest jobs an American laborer will not do if the pay is sufficient to support a self-respecting workman according to recognized American standards. One need look back but a comparatively few decades to find convincing proof that, until ignorant and unskilled foreign labor invaded the United States, there was little talk of "mean jobs which Americans refused to do." It is a more reasonable conclusion that American workers refuse to toil under the conditions and for the pay which the unfortunate alien laborers are compelled to accept. Labor has thus been degraded and cheapened, but with no resulting benefits to American wage earners or American consumers.

By the children of every Occidental country, at least, the return of the winter holiday season is hailed with joy. Occasionally an older head, believing himself to have grown weary of these annual festivals, feels constrained to complain of the frequent recurrence of the season. But those who observe these dissenters from a safe distance will be convinced, unless all signs belie the fact, that when the time comes there are few Scrooges and few nonparticipants in the pleasures which an indulgence in unselfishness brings.

There will be joyous home-comings during the season now at hand. There will be reunions which have been long postponed by unavoidable conditions. In millions of homes there will be no thought of loneliness, or poverty, or suffering. Would that this could be true of every home in every country under the sun! But there will be some to whom the season brings nothing of joy and happiness except in the memory of days that cannot be recalled. In many hearts and in many households there is discouragement, perhaps, or material lack which, unless overcome or dissipated, will mar the brightness and the music which all should share.

There will be added joy to those already happy if they set about it methodically to carry into these bleak places some of the cheer which is theirs. A false sense of diffidence, or of lack of tact, should not hinder the impulse thus to share our blessings. There are hungry hearts, yearning for a word of encouragement and cheer. There are thousands to whom existence has become uninteresting and perhaps almost unbearable. One does not have to go to the slums or to the resorts of the wicked or vicious to find the heart-hungry. They are all about us, their plight possibly more pitiable because tradition, or custom, or perhaps pride, has set up a barrier beyond which they have permitted none to pass. They are the ones to whom the season's light will mean most.

Happily indeed are they who, as the shades of evening fall and the lighted lamps reveal a picture of greens and reds within the home, listen and finally catch the sound of the footsteps of one whose coming is anxiously awaited. As one waits hopefully for that sound there come crowding in memories of other times, perhaps when the shouts of children and the joyous barking of a dog were the inevitable prelude to the holiday. The years have worked wondrous changes. But in our hearts there is no change except that wrought, happily, by a fuller understanding of the symbols of the glorious season.

Editorial Notes

WHAT is a "medical hobo"? Well, some of the physicians in the city of Denver, Colo., say that they know; and add that they are being preyed upon by them in a most unmerciful manner. They declare that there are a lot of well-to-do people in their city who are going to the various doctors' offices and to the hospitals and demanding free treatment and care on a charity basis, because they hold a certificate from a school medical examiner. It appears that such individuals are claiming that if society, through the school board, demands that a child's tonsils be removed, or that it have other surgical, medical or dental treatment, society ought to foot the bill. And, seriously now, does not the argument sound perfectly logical?

It is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to learn, on the authority of Canon Alexander, the treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, that Sir Christopher Wren was only responsible for the weaknesses of the structure, which have been demanding so much attention of late, to the extent that he was compelled to work under great financial and other limitations. The Canon feels that he made the best of the situation as he found it. Aside, however, from this phase of the situation, it appears that an immense work has yet to be done if the cathedral is to be saved for future generations.

CHARLES A. LEE, the state superintendent of public schools in Missouri, deserves more than ordinary recognition for his plan looking to the introduction of training in newspaper reading in the high schools of the State. It is just as well, however, that he has specified that, in his opinion, pupils should be taught how to read and study the news in the better class of daily journals. It requires little imagination to foresee nothing short of calamity if the study in the schoolroom of some of the well-known newspapers of the world should be encouraged.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 20.—There have been one or two minor changes in the political crisis here, but the main condition is unaltered. As soon as it was made clear that none of the three parties could get a majority, and that the Labor Party would be second in strength to the Conservatives, the only alternative was for the Ministry to remain in office with the Liberal support. The weakness of the first course lay always in the fact that it would amount to coalition, and that the country is tired of coalitions, while neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives desired it. On the other hand, resort to official Opposition is both usual and constitutional in cases in which the Government has been defeated on a first-class issue, either in Parliament or at the polls. Therefore, in sending for Ramsay MacDonald on the day after the passage of a vote of censure, the King would be following the accustomed precedent in British politics.

But there are difficulties. The Labor Party is in a minority in the House, and the country has rejected the main plank in its platform, which is a capital levy. The second difficulty is not a serious one, for Mr. MacDonald has promised to refer the question of a capital levy to a committee of the Treasury. A more serious obstacle is that the Labor Party professes, in form, at least, a Socialist creed. Here Liberal intervention comes in. There is not a great deal of difference between the immediate programs of the Liberal and Labor parties. Both involve certain measures of social organization aimed at a reduction of unemployment. Up to a point the two parties can work together, and this is the proposition which, so far as I can gather, commends itself to Liberal leaders. In effect, they say, we shall not dictate to Labor, but we intend to advise, and we shall give Labor a chance of developing its policy, up to the point to which our principles will allow us to go. On some such basis, therefore, the vote of censure will doubtless be framed and carried by a junction of Liberal and Labor forces.

Meanwhile Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, has been making his plans for his new Government. It may, I think, be taken for granted that he will combine the offices of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. For this position he is much better qualified than any of his colleagues, for he has been a constant student of European policy and his personality is well known to progressive thinkers and leaders all over Europe. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer will doubtless be in the hands of Philip Snowden, on the whole the most accomplished orator of the Party, and its best financier, while Sidney Webb will be given the administrative post which most closely affects the workmen's interests.

On such lines the Cabinet will be a fairly strong one. The difficulty will be with undersecretariats, of which there are a great many to be filled, and with the management of the House of Lords. There are two or three Labor Peers, including Lord Haldane and Lord Russell, grandson of the famous Earl, and a half dozen more who are, on the whole, sympathetic to Labor. The question is whether the Lord Chancellor's office can be filled by a member of the Party. If Lord Haldane accepts the position, the problem is solved, but it is more probable that he will desire to conduct the Ministry of Education, in which he is expert. In that case there may be a reversion to the occasional practice under which the Lord Chancellor, who is the highest legal official and sitting judge, is regarded as outside the party sphere. In that event he would hold office, but cease to fill a place in the Cabinet.

Meanwhile the elections produced some interesting changes in personal values. The most conspicuous of them lies in the greatly modified influence of David Lloyd George. There was a time, and not so long ago, when his position was an almost Napoleonic one. Today he has returned from the election with no more than a personal following of about twenty-five members, all of whom owe allegiance to a reunited Liberal Party, and, therefore, to its titular chief, Herbert H. Asquith. This, of course, does not imply that Mr. Lloyd George's influence is limited to the number of colleagues who, in the days before reunion, were attached to his banner. A situation like the present one offers special opportunities to a man of Mr. Lloyd George's tactical readiness and resource.

But it happens that nearly every one of the friends, beginning with Winston S. Churchill, with whom Mr. Lloyd George was in constant communication, and who could almost be said to form a cabinet within the Liberal Party, have lost their seats, and Mr. Lloyd George must now rely more than ever on his individual genius. It is, therefore, more interesting to note that he has moved strongly in the direction of an entente with Labor. This is his message to his organ, the Daily Chronicle, and, though I imagine it only anticipates Mr. Asquith's more cautious movement to the same end, it is an obvious guide to his resolve to play a governing part in Liberal policy.

Lord Loreburn's passing, following so closely on Lord Morley's, may be said to bring Gladstonian Liberalism to an end. They were the two surviving representatives of its opinions, enthusiasm, culture, and special point of view in international affairs. In character they had many points in common. Lord Loreburn was an impulsive, almost a naïf character, transparently sincere, warm-hearted, hot-tempered, and a little difficult, even cross-grained, in counsel. He had less intellectual caution than Lord Morley, and was more of a radical on questions of social reform. As it happened, Lord Loreburn played a part of first-rate importance in the formation of Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet. "C.B." was determined that Lord Loreburn—"Bob Reid," as he was universally called—should be Lord Chancellor, so that he would be quite sure of carrying a thoroughgoing settlement of South African government. So he made this appointment first of all, and when the Imperialists proposed the kind of Cabinet they desired, a predominance of the "C.B." Liberals was already assured.

In the Asquith cabinets, Lord Loreburn had a grievance to which he gave very free expression to his friends. He considered that the true character of the prewar tie with France and Russia had been concealed by Sir Edward Grey from the Cabinet, as a whole, and that there ought to have been a full disclosure, so that Germany might know exactly where the balance of power in Europe stood. Doubtless, if such a disclosure had been made, the Cabinet would have broken up; but it is possible to hold that war would have been averted.

Thomas Hardy's play, "The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall," written as for "mummers," was played at Dorchester on the last days of November, and, considering that the cast consisted entirely of amateurs and neighbors of its famous author-poet, was, in my view, a remarkable success. Hardy, whose genius has so many points in common with the Greek tragic poets, has made a kind of Euripidean drama of it, using a small Greek chorus to explain the movement and story of

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